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CONGRESSIONAL

RUMBLINGS OF THE APPROACHING STORM ON PANAMA.

Southern Congressmen, Bent on Having a Canal, Are Acquiring Information—Evidences That They Are Beginning to See That "Panama" Spells "No Canal"—Once on That Scent, a Big Scandal Is Likely to Be Run Down.

While, in the Senate, the bill on the Cuban reciprocity treaty is being leisurely nibbled at, bringing out nothing new, in the House, occasionally in the Senate, too, incidents are occurring that may be considered as skirmish fires of a battle royal, to be delivered during this session of Congress on Panama—a word that has come to imply a great variety of subjects. To judge from one thing and another the kernel of the affair is beginning to be understood. This was particularly apparent during certain passages at arms in the House.

Speaking generally, and specifically, too, everybody wants an interoceanic canal. This is the sentiment that the Panama Canal Company exploited. As explained last week, the interests of the Panama Canal Company are to-day centered in the isthmian railroad that the company owns. That railroad wants no canal. It would be knocked sky-high by a canal. Now, then, if the Panama Canal Company point blank opposed a canal it would be bracing itself against an irresistible current. It did no such foolish thing. What it did was to hold this plausible language: "You want a canal? We all do. Now, what is the more sensible thing to do, to start to cut across the longer Nicaragua route or to avail yourselves of the work we have done on the shorter Panama route and buy us out?" Most people fell into the trap. They failed to see that, shorter tho' the Panama route is it is infinitely longer by reason of the topographical difficulties presented by the problem there. It looks as if there are people who are now beginning to see, and some of these people are in Congress. Their eyes were opened by indecent hand that the administration took in the bringing forth of the "Republic of Panama," thereby violating the express law of the land, as expressed in the Spooner law.

One word and another has fallen in the debates to indicate that it is becoming clear why this great haste about recognizing the "Republic of Panama." If the matter is delayed the charter of the Panama Canal Company would expire. If it expires the company cannot get the $40,000,000 which it has inveigled the United States Government to agree to pay for its alleged property. On the other hand, if Panama is recognized as a republic by the aid of Bunau-Varilla, the agent of the company and simultaneous Minister of Panama, the $40,000,000 are safe.

The facts, slowly coming to light, about the administration having promised naval aid and keeping its promises; the worthlessness of the goods that the Panama Canal Company is to be paid $40,000,000 for; the violation by the President of the Spooner law; the President's heels-over-head course in doing all he could to precipitate the country into a foreign war—all this begins to bubble up, and who knows if it will not lead to the uncovering of the biggest scandal yet exposed!

The actions in Congress during the last week look very much like the distant thunder of an approaching storm. The approaching Presidential campaign eggs on the storm. The only chance of its being turned off was the ignorance of the Southern members of Congress on what is actually at the bottom of this Panama scheme. Now that they, who are particularly bent on having a canal, are beginning to realize that "Panama" spells "no canal," there seems to be nothing to keep the storm from being unchained.

"GET KNOWLEDGE QUICK."

Professor Mills Starts the Mill for Grinding Out "Socialist" "Editors."

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—The new School of Socialism was opened this morning on the fifth floor of Labor Headquarters.

The school is presided over by Professor Walter Thomas Mills, and its course will continue for three months. Students to the number of 100 were enrolled, including five women.

"Many of the 300 who have already taken the course," said Professor Mills, "are now holding positions as editors or writers on 'Socialist' periodicals or are working with trades unions."

SPENCER AND SOCIALISM

ENRICO FERRI'S CRITICISM OF THE GREAT ENGLISH PHILOSOPHER AND WRITER

In the sketch of Herbert Spencer's life, given in connection with the cable dispatches announcing his death, the following appears:

"In a criticism on an Italian work Spencer was represented as a Socialist. This roused Spencer's anger. In a letter on the subject he says:

"'The criticism has greatly irritated me—I may even say has caused me great indignation. No judgment could be more contrary to the truth.' He concludes the letter by saying: "I have given utterance many times to my conviction that the advent of Socialism would be the greatest disaster the world would ever have known, and that it would end only in a military despotism.'"

The Italian work referred to is Enrico Ferri's "Socialismo e Scienza Positiva." This work has been translated into English under the title, "Socialism and Modern Science," by Robert Rives La Monte, and is published in this country by the International Library Publishing Company. The Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, sells the book at $1 per copy.

Attached to the English translation of Ferri's work are two appendices, the first of which consists of a copy of a letter that Ferri wrote to an Italian newspaper which had printed the Spencer letter quoted above. As this letter will prove interesting in connection with the printed sketch of Spencer's life and works, it is herewith reproduced in full:

"Editor, etc.:

"Dear Sir:—I have read in your journal a letter from Mr. Herbert Spencer, in which he, relying on indirect information conveyed to him, regarding my book, 'Socialism and Modern Science,' expresses 'his astonishment at the audacity of him who has made use OF HIS NAME to defend Socialism.'

"Permit me to say to you that no Socialist has ever dreamt of making Mr. Spencer (who is certainly the greatest of living philosophers) pass as a partisan of Socialism. It is strange, indeed, that anyone could have been able to make him believe that there is in Italy enough ignorance among writers as well as among readers for one to misuse so grotesquely the name of Herbert Spencer, whose extreme individualism is known to all the world.

"But the personal opinion of Herbert Spencer is quite a different thing from the logical consequence of the scientific theories concerning universal evolution, which he has developed more fully and better than anyone else, but of which he has not the official monopoly and whose free expansion by the labor of other thinkers he cannot inhibit.

"I myself, in the preface of my book, pointed out that Spencer and Darwin stopped half way on the road to the logical consequence of their doctrines. But I also demonstrated that these very doctrines constituted the scientific foundation of Marx, the only one who, by rising above the sentimental Socialism of former days, has arranged in a systematic and orderly fashion the facts of the social economy, and by induction drawn from them political conclusions in support of the revolutionary method of tactics as a means of approach to a revolutionary goal.

"As regards Darwinism, being unable to repeat here the arguments which are already contained in my book and which will be more fully developed in the second edition, it suffices for me to remind you—since it has been thought fit to resort to arguments having so little weight as appeals to the authority of individuals—that, among many others, the celebrated Virchow foresaw, with great penetration, that Darwinism would lead directly to Socialism, and let me remind you that the celebrated Wallace, Darwinian though he is, is a member of the English LEAGUE for the NATIONALIZATION of the LAND, which constitutes one of the fundamental conclusions of Socialism."

(To this the translator adds the following foot note: "Wallace has advanced beyond this 'half-way house' and now calls himself a Socialist.")

Ferri continues:

"And, from another point of view, what is the famous doctrine of 'class struggle,' which Marx revealed as the positive key of human history, but the Darwinian law of the 'struggle for life' transformed from a chaotic strife between individuals to a conflict between collectivities?

"Just the same as every individual, every class or social group struggles for its existence. And just as the bourgeoise struggled against the clergy and the aristocracy, and triumphed in the French Revolution, in the same way today the international proletariat struggles, and not by the use of violence, as is constantly charged against us, but by propaganda and organization for its economic and moral existence at present so ill-assured and depressed to so sadly low a plane.

"As regards the theory of evolution, how can anyone not see that it most flatly contradicts the classical theories of political economy, which looks upon the basic laws of the existing economic organization as eternal and immutable laws?

"Socialism, on the contrary, maintains that the economic institutions and the judicial and political institutions are only the historical product of their particular epoch, and that therefore they are changing, since they are in a state of continuous evolution, which causes the present to differ from the past, just as the future will be different from the present.

"Herbert Spencer believes that universal evolution dominates over all orders of phenomena, with the exception of the organization of property, which he declares is destined to exist eternally under its individualistic form. The Socialists, on the contrary, believe that the organization of property will inevitably undergo—just as all other institutions—a radical transformation, and, taking into consideration its historical transformations, they show that the economic evolution is marching and will march faster and faster—as a consequence of the increased evils of individualist concentration—towards its goal, the complete socialization of the means of production which constitute the physical basis of the social and collective life, and which must not and cannot therefore remain in the hands of a few individuals.

"Between these two doctrines it is not difficult to decide which is more in harmony with the scientific theory of physical and social evolution.

"In any case, with all the respect due to our intellectual father, Herbert Spencer, but also with all the pride to which my scientific studies and conscience give me the right, I am content with having repelled the anathema which Herbert Spencer—without having read my book and on indirect and untrustworthy information—has thought proper to hurl with such a dogmatic tone against scientific thesis which I have affirmed—not merely on the strength of an IPSE DIXI (a mode of argument which has had its day)—but which I worked out and supported with arguments which have, up to this time, awaited a vain scientific refutation. Enrico Ferri.

"Rome, June, 1895."

BRITISH SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

IN ITS MAIDEN ATTEMPT AT THE BALLOT BOX, PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN POLLS SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX VOTES.

[From "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, official organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain.]

SOCIALIST VOTE IN GREAT BRITAIN —796.

Leith S. L. P. Vote.

T. Drummond	150
J. Robertson	108
D. Fraser	94
J. Stewart	68
	420

GLASGOW.

Hutchesontown Division, S. L. P. Vote.

Thomas Clark	376

The S. L. P.'s Baptism of Fire.

The forces of capital and labor have met in conflict at the ballot box. On the side of capital was to be found wealth and all the influences that wealth can command. Every agency that could degrade and blind the worker; that could, by pandering to those baser faculties whose cultivation and development are absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of capital's power, induced him to use his vote to rivet his chains, has been brought into active service, from the capitalist press and the dramshop down to the vilest agency of all the I. L. P. and the Workers' Election Committee. Advisedly, and with the utmost deliberation, we place the I. L. P. and the Workers' Election Committee lower in the scale of degrading influences than the capitalistic press and the dramshop. Their devices are more seductive and more dangerous than either of the others—and precisely because they are directed against those workers upon whom in the main the sophistries of the penny-a-liner and the blandishments of the saloon keeper have lost their effect. They are designed to win over those workers in whom class feeling is becoming more definite; those who are becoming restive under the thraldom of capital. These men, unless capital's reign is to be ended, must at all costs be diverted from the ranks of the S. L. P.—from joining with the class conscious workers to overthrow the master class, and emancipate themselves from its domination. Thus we have these pseudo-laborists, these contemptible panders and procurers, speaking in the name af labor, using the phrases that reach the heart of the working class support in the name of the working class, and appealing to that loyalty to class to which the workers seldom fail to respond, only to find too often when the response has been made, that its claimants have tricked and befooled them. It is not willingly, it is not consciously, that our brothers vote their masters' agents into power. This can only be secured by the vilest treachery of those whom the workers look up to and trust as leaders and advisers. These were the forces arrayed on the side of capital—the forces league together in support of the capitalist, the sweater and the rackrenter, the slums, the brothel and the boosing-ken. And on the side of labor, whom and what? A few workingmen leagued together for the furtherance of the noblest cause that man has ever fought for, bound together by a common devotion, a common enthusiasm for Socialism and the emancipation of their class, marching under the commands of the Socialist Labor Party, wielding the sword of Socialist truth. These are the forces that met at the polling booths at the municipal elections on Tuesday last. And what are the results? Results that must strike a chill of terror to the heart of the capitalist class and its lackeys of the Workers' Election Committee and the I. L. P. Doubtless to the brainless megalomaniac, to the man who estimates the significance of all things by mere numbers, by counting of heads and the dipping of noses, our poll is not to be compared with that of certain capitalist candidates. That does not deceive us, neither does it deceive the capitalists themselves. The unfortunates who cast their votes for capitalist candidates last Tuesday voted—for what? Ask them on the day after the poll, and estimate from that what degree of knowledge, what degree of intelligence, of conscious and deliberate forethought, is represented by the poll of the capitalist candidates. Their vote necessitates ignorance, stupidity and futility on the part of their voters. This condition of mind will be present to aid them in their vile work for a time. But not for ever. Their doom is written in letters of fire across the political horizon by the class conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. Those 796 voters who cast their votes for the Socialist Labor Party consciously and deliberately voted each and every man for the Socialist Republic and the overthrow of capital. It is a small thing, good bourgeois, that in the five constituencies which your own oligarchic electoral laws made it possible for the S. L. P. to contest, 796 class conscious workers have resolved that capitalism and all that capitalism involves, shall be swept out of existence. Little man, your simulated merriment does not deceive us. Your ashen cheeks give the lie to your ghastly, manufactured leer, as the sweat of agonized terror washed off the rouge which Napoleon the Little bedaubed his face at Gravelotte. Never in the history of Britain was an election fought so definitely, so clearly upon the issue of the Socialist Revolution. Not one of the candidates put forward by the S. L. P. but besought the electors not to vote for him unless as a Socialist, and implored those who did not agree with the revolutionary aims of the party in their entirety to abstain from giving their support. Capital has received the first of those trenchant blows—blows dealt right upon the heart—which will ere long stretch the monster a lifeless corpse in our path.

But the present success, great as it is, is merely the beginning—merely the earnest of future victories. It is not simply a notice to the capitalist-Liberal, Munro Ferguson, of Leith, to his fakir hirelings, Burt and Crooks, to his 'varsity back, Charles Douglas, that their day is nearing an end. It is not merely a death sentence to the rule of the capitalist members of the Glasgow Town Council and their servants, the "Stalwart" (!) officeseekers of the Workers' Election Committee. It is more than that. It offers a message of hope, a promise of speedy deliverance to every living creature crushed beneath the heel of the master class in this hideous capitalist empire. The day of oppression has endured for long. It is now nearing the close. The S. L. P. is on the march.

UPHOLSTERING: II.

The article on "Upholstering" in The People of December 5 was carefully read by me. I believe the writer has covered the subject as fully as the space allotted permitted, but there is one part which I would like to supplement, as I think it is necessary. That is the part where it is stated that "the Upholsterers' Union decided to lock horns with the Dry Goods Association," and, as the locking of horns, or strike, is still on, the matter is of present day interest.

In order to properly understand this supplement, it is necessary to go back a few years to the period prior to the time the department stores commenced to tower above their neighbors in business. At that time all the upholstery work, both in the factory and in the homes of customers, was done by business men engaged exclusively in the upholstery and decorating trade.

Upholstery was a rich field and attracted the attention of the management of the department stores quite early in their development. Departments were formed for the sale of upholstery materials. Soon after manufacturing departments were added. Each of the department stores has a buyer who goes to Europe about twice a year and selects materials at the factories for the approaching season. He also has materials made in special designs and coloring, which the houses thus control exclusively.

The "decorators," on the other hand, generally purchase their material from local jobbers at higher prices and have to be satisfied with the general run of the market.

The department stores can thus supply their customers with cheaper and more exclusive patterns than the "decorators," and, through the systematizing and the specializing which is being brought to perfection in their manufacturing departments, they have become victorious, as the "decorators" have gradually been losing their trade, even the wealthiest of their customers finding it to their advantage to favor the department stores.

This state of affairs caused the decorators many restless days, until the Upholsterers' Union appeared on the scene. Then suddenly it became quite the style for the "decorators" to sign the union's agreement. They knew well that when this agreement was brought to the department stores a fight would be on, and the "decorators" would be placed in a position to capture the trade which the others would lose.

This is about what occurred: The department stores locked out their men, excepting two, who signed, and thus saved themselves considerable loss. The stores where lockouts and strikes were on then hired strike breakers, and, as they are of such a caliber that they could only get jobs when there is some such trouble on, the stores continued to lose trade and profits, to the great delight of their competitors, the "decorators."

One of the department stores, not over a mile from Thirty-fourth street, is seriously thinking of abolishing its upholstery department and workrooms. Of course, the "decorators" would be very sorry to hear of such an event (?).

The "decorators" all have smiling countenances, their shops have been working to their fullest capacity, a thing which has not occurred before in years.

The department stores are between two fires—the strike breakers, whom they have hired, and who know how indispensable they are, and act accordingly, and the "decorators," who are gradually getting their old customers back again.

It is really a counterpart of the fight that was carried on in Chicago against the firm of Marshall Field & Co. This firm used natural gas in its steam plant, and only kept a few tons of coal on hand as a reserve.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association went to the Teamsters' Union and put up a job on M. F. & Co., knowing that the gas supply was diminishing, when M. F. & C. ordered a large supply of coal it was loaded and backed up to the curb, and a representative of the union went in and demanded that an agreement to use only coal in the future, should be signed by the firm, and as the firm had only a short supply, and could secure none from other sources, it was forced to sign. Thus we see a union used mainly in the interests of the employers, just the same as the Upholsterers' Union is now being used in a fight between competing employers and with no material advantage to the union.

I know the status of the affair stated above, as I manufacture a material which is used by the department stores and also by the "decorators," and thus come in contact with the managers of both.

New York City. A. L.

"SOCIALIST" MAYORS DEFEATED.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Elections were held in nineteen Massachusetts cities yesterday. The defeat of the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, in the two cities of Brockton and Haverhill, where they have been particularly strong during recent years, and several changes in sentiment regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors were the features.

In Brockton and Haverhill "Socialist" Mayors who had won last year were again up for re-election, but both were defeated in a decisive manner. Edward H. Heath was elected in Brockton and Roswell I. Wood in Haverhill. Both are Republicans.

DETROIT, MICH., ATTENTION!

The Karl Marx Speakers' Club of Detroit, Mich., meets every Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, at 4 Clinton street, for the study of Socialism as taught by Marx. You and your friends are cordially invited.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.

A series of public lectures is now being held every Sunday at 3.15 p. m., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. They are delivered mostly by non-Socialists—noted reformers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and politicians of the city—but the Lyceum is organized and entirely controlled by our Buffalo section, and during the discussion the comrades criticise the ideas of non-Socialists from the standpoint of the revolutionary, working class Socialism. Every man and woman should attend and learn to criticise the various ideas and notions of the non-Socialists. Admission is free to all.

The next lectures on the programme are as follows:

December 20—By Hon. Attorney Arthur W. Hickman, on "Personal Rights."

December 27—By ex-Assemblyman Attorney Edw. R. O'Malley, on "Modern Methods of Legislation."

January 3—By Prof. J. E. Stagg, on "Evils of Socialism."

CONVENTION CLOSES

MUCH IMPORTANT WORK TRANSACTED DURING LAST TWO DAYS.

Amendments Adopted — Resolutions Passed Urging Members of S. T. & L. A. to Join S. L. P. and Vice Versa—General Organizer to Be Sent Out—Present G. E. B. and All National Officers Re-elected

Newark, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Eighth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which has been in session at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 78 Springfield avenue, for the past three days, adjourned at 3.30 this afternoon. All the delegates were well satisfied with the work done and confident that henceforth the S. T. & L. A. will go forward with rapid strides.

When the delegates convened yesterday Thomas Powers, of D. A. 17, was elected chairman and Frank Passonno, of D. A. 22, vice-chairman. The first business taken up was the report of D. A. 19, of Lynn, Mass., which included a recommendation that the next convention be held in that city. The report was received and concurred in, and upon motion it was unanimously voted to hold the next convention in Lynn.

The committee on appeals and grievances reported that they had nothing to report, as nothing of that nature had come before them. The rest of the session was mainly taken up in discussing the report of the Committee on Law, which recommended the adoption of a number of amendments to the constitution, some of which were adopted by the convention. A night session, which lasted until 10 o'clock, was held for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the amendments. During the evening session a number of members of the Newark locals and of Section Essex Co. S. L. P. were interested listeners to the proceedings. Some other amendments were adopted at to-day's session.

A list of amendments which includes one changing the time of holding conventions from December to June, will be published in The People, and of course will also be sent out to the Local Alliances for adoption or rejection by a referendum vote.

The report of the General Executive Board was the first order of business at to-day's morning session, at which F. Passonno, of D. A. 22, was chairman and Charles Hughes, of D. A. 17, vice-chairman. The following is the opening paragraph of the report:

"In submitting the report of your General Executive Board for the year that has passed since the last National Convention, we do so with a feeling of gratification over the progress that has been made and of confidence that your convention will recognize that the Board has accomplished as much as possible under the circumstances. We also feel confident that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is now in a better position than ever before to go forward and build up in a manner that will really mean something, if the comrades throughout the country will rise to the occasion and take hold in the proper spirit, and push the good work along in an energetic, aggressive manner befitting the advocates and builders of the New Trades-Unionism—the economic arm of the Revolutionary working class Movement."

The report went on to review the conditions prevailing at the time of the Board's first taking office and the difficulties which had to be overcome, financial and otherwise, and told of the work performed during the year in the way of agitation and organization, and the success met with in that direction.

The report was later received and unanimously endorsed as a whole.

The prospects and possibilities of the S. T. & L. A. were dwelt upon in the report, and a series of recommendations made, one of which was the suggestion that the convention authorize the incoming Board to call for voluntary subscriptions from the membership for the purpose of establishing a fund to provide for sending out a general organizer. The convention was fully in accord with this suggestion, and at the afternoon session passed a motion to transfer to the General Organizer fund as a starter the sum of $47.15 which had been left over in the mileage fund after paying the pro rata share of the delegates' fares, and it was also decided to add the sum of $2.85 from the general treasury to make the amount $50 to begin with.

Another recommendation was that the members of the S. T. & L. A. be urged to join the Sections of the S. L. P., and later, in accordance with this, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be urged

(Continued on page 6.)

ECHOES FROM BOSTON

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE "BORING FROM WITHIN."

Unkind indeed are the fates which watch over and direct the destinies of that ash-barrel craft known as "Kangarooism," the bogus Socialist, or Social Democratic, plus several other aliases, party.

Close on the heels of the crushing defeat which the "bogus" sustained throughout the land at the last election, in the loss of votes, which is its stock in trade, came the trouncing which Gompers and his cabal of labor fakirs administered to them at the recent A. F. of L. convention in Boston.

At New Orleans in 1902 the "bogus" introduced a resolution which they called "Socialism," but which the leading members of Gompers' organization say was "A milk-and-water affair." The bogus Socialists, owing to the coal strike, were enabled to put up a great fight for this abortion, with the result that, as the "trusted labor lieutenants" of Hanna, did not think it dangerous, it went through flying.

The fraudulent outfit at once set to work circulating the report that "Socialism all but triumphed," etc., and that next year at Boston they would win out and relegate the flamboyant Gompers to the rear.

There is one thing that bitter experience never teaches the stupid marsupial; that is the wisdom of that old and true law, uttered by Josh Billings: "When you strike oil stop boring. Many a man bores clean through and lets the oil out at the bottom of the barrel."

When the bogus Socialists started to brag about their New Orleans "victory," and claimed that Gompers and his associates were "coming their way," there was trouble ahead for them. This kind of idle chatter made some bother for the bombastic Samuel and his retinue of satellites. The capitalists began to inquire in how far the lying statements of the "Socialists" were true, and as a result the fakirs, from Gompers down to the lowest of them, all swore by the Eternal God of the Federation, Mark Hanna, the bogus Socialists must be put down and out at Boston, once and for all. And thereby hangs the tale—not of the kang; he was lost in the fracas, and is off for Timbuctoo.

This year the bogus Socialists started in to "bore" harder than ever. They worked with might and main to send every delegate they could from the various "pure and simple" unions to capture for "Socialism" this citadel of capitalism—the American Federation of Labor. But wise men know that "the best-laid plans of mice and men," etc., and the "bogus" were on the rocks because they failed to reckon with this old saw.

The elections had done much to pull the wind out of their sails, and their scabby work in Lynn, Haverhill and elsewhere had become known to the workingmen. Hypocritical and double-faced in their dealings they sought to deceive Gompers and his co-workers into believing that they loved the A. F. of L. But Gompers had watched their history, and he knew what he was up against. He knew that he was dealing with an organization hose whole career is interwoven with falsehood and deceit. He knew that when they howled about how they loved the trade union—and all of them did this even when defeated—that they lied, for, as Gompers said, they had started a rival organization, the A. L. U., to defeat the A. F. of L.

But they came to the pow-wow. The "armory builder," Carey, was there as a delegate from Tobin's boot and shoe workers. Barnes (J. Moral Barnes), the Philadelphia speakeasy labor fakir; Hoehn, the St. Louis deputy sheriff of trolley strike notoriety; Slayton, of the Carpenters; Keys, of the Shipwrights; Lavine, "the Wilkesbarre orator," another light of kangarooism that shied his castor and got it broke for his trouble; Krefft, Max Hayes, otherwise known as "Mamie," and many more of the celebrities of the ash barrel bogus Socialist party came, saw, got conquered and went home wondering what had happened to them.

One of the things that the critical-minded observes in the bogus outfit is that there is no two of them that think alike. If you put a lone "Socialist" in a room and shut him in there by "his lonesome" there are two opinions in that room. Each of the bogus Socialists has the hobby running around in his cerebral cavity that he is the axis on which revolves the social revolution.

The "Socialist" delegates to the convention were no different, and, as a result, there were nine separate resolutions on "Socialism" introduced. Some of them were no good; others were fair, and the only one that was to the point was Carey's. The rest were susceptible of as many different constructions as a New Hampshire prohibitary statute.

But, like so many old women, they had to have their say. Each of them. They came there for that, and if they failed—why, the movement of the working class would be heard of no more.

The fakirs watched the progress of the "borers from within" and took the nine resolutions and bunched them all as a job lot. The Committee on Resolutions reported adversely on them all in one report, which was finally adopted by a vote of [illegible] to 2,147.

But between the report of the committee and the final count of the vote by roll call, there was much that happened that is of interest, and which shows that the bogus Socialist, or kangaroo, movement is one of freak and fraud.

The principal speeches made on both sides are here given as well as they can be, as there is no stenographic report or other verbatim account that can be obtained. The report here given is from the Boston Globe, and is substantially true, but not as detailed as it should be:

"The long-expected clash between the Socialist section and the trades union delegates in the American Federation of Labor convention came yesterday afternoon, and when it did come it was quite unexpected.

"The air in old Faneuil Hall seemed to be charged with electricity when the afternoon session began, and as soon as the buzz of conversation ceased after the President's gavel fell the oratorical storm burst.

"President Gompers showed his resourcefulness as a presiding officer by having the galleries cleared within five minutes of the calling of the convention to order, because the spectators disobeyed his order that they should refrain from applauding or expressing their dissent to what was said upon the floor.

"When the order to clear the hall was given Delegate Max Hayes, of Cleveland, the recognized leader of the Socialists was waiting an opportunity of presenting a substitute resolution for the adverse report of the Committee on Resolutions turning down the nine Socialistic resolutions proposed by various delegates.

"The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by the Chairman, Delegate W. D. Ryan, of Springfield, Ill. The nine Socialistic resolutions reported unfavorably were all of a similar tenor, their substance being conveyed in two resolutions, one introduced by Delegate F. H. Hatch, of the Portland Central Labor Union, and the other by Representative Carey of Haverhill.

"Mr. Hatch's resolution reads as follows:

"'Whereas, the American Federation of Labor stands pledged to industrial peace and the return to labor of the full product of its toil, and

"'Whereas, the American Federation of Labor recognizes that the interest of the capitalist class and the working class are not and cannot be identical, while the means of life are owned and controlled by a small privileged class, and

"'Whereas, the American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the increasing injustices to labor and the increasing dangers which threaten the stability of this republic, viz.: Child labor and the prostitution of the home; excessive length of the work day; low wages and unemployed labor; financial panics, which always bears more heavily on the working class because of the unfair distribution of the products of labor; invasion of the legal and moral rights of the wage-earning class through injunctions by the courts, and the capitalistic use of the military; attachment upon the property of labor unions and the individual possessions and homes of the members of unions, and kindred wrongs against labor on every side, and

"'Whereas, the attempts to mitigate these evils through the introduction of labor bills into a capitalist Congress have failed and must continue to fail as long as the capitalist class continue to control Congress and the Legislature; therefore,

"'Resolved, That the remedy for these evils as well as the control of the courts, cannot be obtained except through the control of the legislative bodies by the working class; neither can the working class obtain their just demand for the full product of their labor except by the same process; therefore, be it

"'Resolved, That this convention recommends united political action of the working class in favor of the collective ownership of all the methods of production and distribution."

"The resolution of Representative James F. Carey was as follows:

"'Resolved, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare for the collective ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution and the right of the workers to the full product of their labors.'

"Max Hayes, being recognized by President Compers, stood in front of the platform and read a substitute for the report of the committee, as follows:

"'Resolved, Since wages can never be regarded as a full equivalent for labor's toil, this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic influence along the lines of class interests to secure for labor the full product of its toil.'

"The Socialist delegates vigorously applauded the reading of the amendment, and so did a number of the spectators in the galleries."

It was at this point the ejectment occured.

Hayes' substitute was ruled out by the chair, sustained by the convention.

"Delegate Max Hayes then took the floor to argue against the motion that the report of the committee against the resolutions be concurred in by the convention. He spoke in an impassioned manner for about 20 minutes.

"Delegate Hayes said if the policy was to rule out any substitute for the report on the committee he could stand it as well as the others, although he regarded it as unfair. He contended that if the report of the committee was to be adopted there would be no opportunity of pointing out to the wage workers of the country a method of bettering their position.

"Growing impassioned, as he was being applauded by his brother delegates, Mr. Hayes said that new conditions have been created not alone for labor men but for the entire commmunity in recent years by the march of industrial activity, and that what might have been good for labor organizations half a dozen years ago would not suffice to-day. The struggle between capital and labor is keen, he said, and is growing keener, and the labor unions have either got to go forward with the movement or lose ground.

"He pointed out that Congress paid very little attention to the demands of organized labor, as was shown by the fact that one bill has been demanded by the labor unions for 38 years, and has not yet been granted. He pointed to the blacklisting and injunctions, the laws being passed by State Legislatures, and other things as "developments of the capitalistic system," and said the police, the militia and the army are at the beck and call of capital for the purpose of crushing labor.

"The cost of living has gone up from 20 to 60 per cent in the last few years, Mr. Hayes said, while labor had not got any proportionate increase. He believed that the remedy was to be found in the workingmen sending their own representatives to the State Legislatures, the Houses of Congress and the judicial bench, where they would be able to assist the toilers of the land. He was applauded upon concluding.

"Delegate Denis A. Hayes made a somewhat lengthy address, combating the statements of his namesake and pointing out that while the Socialist leader indicated the evils, he did not provide a remedy. He said that while the Government was not all it might be, it was still the best Government that ever existed on earth, and was in no way to be compared to the Governments of Greece and Rome, which fell from causes for which they were themselves responsible.

"Delegate Tanquary, of Colorado, and Delegate G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, both spoke in support of the Socialist idea, the latter saying that John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, or President Gompers would make as capable representatives in Congress as any of the members of that body now are. Men who had intelligence enough to act as delegates to that convention, the speaker said, were capable of legislating for the country.

"Delegate John B. Lennon favored the report of the committee, and declared that every gain that labor has made in the last twenty-five years has been made through the trades union movement, and not through politics or politicians. He had no fear that this Government was going to go down, no matter what happened.

"At 5.30 the time for adjournment had arrived, and the discussion was suspended until this morning."

When Gompers put the Kangs out in the cold rainstorm then raging, they met and for thirty minutes "indignated."

After which Gompers let them in in the middle of "Mamie" Hayes' speech, thus spoiling "Mamie's" hopes for the conversion of Sammy and his cabal.

When the powwow came together at its next session the Kangs started to "bore" again, but under great difficulty. Their borer had been chilled the day before.

"Mr. Lavin, of Wilkesbarre, took the floor, and was greeted with applause by his Socialist colleagues. * * *

"The speaker declared that the working man in the United States is drawn along by the political parties just as a donkey is drawn along by holding a wisp of green grass. He related a story of how he tried once to release a donkey that was tied to a stake, and in return the donkey kicked him, (Laughter.) He said the workingmen of the United States are like the donkey—they want to kick the people who desire to assist them. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Kreft told how the Philadelphia workingmen had acted during the Pennsylvania strike of miners, and insisted that the Socialist party had, according to the statement of Governor Stone of that State, shown itself the most practical in its treatment of the difficulty. He believed that the destiny of the trades unionist movement is that political power will finally rest in the hands of the working people, who will exercise that power at the ballot boxes, and put into power men from their own ranks who would sympathize with them and work for their interests.

"Mr. Slayton, of Newcastle, Pa., followed, on Socialist lines, favoring political action on the part of trades unionists. It was the duty of those who create wealth to see that they get that wealth, said he.

"Mr. Schaefer, of Pittsburg, said he knew Delegate Max Hayes, the Socialist leader, was an earnest man and a good trades unionist. But he did not agree with Mr. Hayes in his peculiar tenets. The speaker desired to correct a published statement that he had in the New Orleans convention last year supported a Socialistic resolution. He said he had given his right to vote, while crossing the river to Algiers, to a meeting, to one of his colleagues of his delegation, and this man, being a Socialist, a fact of which at that time the speaker had no knowledge, his vote was cast for a Socialist motion.

"'I am not a Socialist. I stand for industrial peace,' said Mr. Schaefer.

"There was a great demonstration when John Mitchell, the leader of the miners' deelgation, arose. Mr. Mitchell said:

"'I did not intend to speak on the question under discussion, had it not been for some remarks of one of the delegates that I think require some explanation.

"'I do not desire to detract one iota from the credit which is due to our Socialist friends for the assistance rendered us during the coal strike. On the contrary, I wish to make a grateful acknowledgement to them for the assistance they gave us, and especially do I wish to acknowledge the assistance and efforts of Delegate Barnes.

"'But I wish to deny one statement made by Delegate Kreft, that the relief committee in Philadelphia was organized or under the auspices of the Socialist party. (Applause.)

"'The relief committee was organized from the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

"'The Socialists of Philadelphia, as of other parts of the country, contributed as largely as the trades unionists did. They did as much and no more.

"'I have no desire to go into the relative merits of trades unionists and Socialism. I recognize the rights of every man to believe as he pleases, I deny the right to any man or organization to say to me or my organization what political party we shall belong to, or for what political candidates we shall cast our votes. (Applause.)

"'I think the wage earners of this country are abundantly able to determine for themselves to what political party they shall belong and for whom they shall vote. (Applause.)

"'I wish, too, to say that I fear it is a very great mistake on the part of our Socialist friends to attempt to commit this movement to the principles in which they believe, for, in my judgment, it would hurt the trades union movement.

"'My experience has been that wherever the trades union movement has been connected with a political movement the latter has subordinated the trades union movement. (Applause.)

"'It is important to the wage earners of this land that the trades unionist movement be kept in the ascendancy, and I believe it would be a sad day indeed for the working people of this land if the trades unions were made the tail of a political organization. (Applause.)

"'I am not going to place in the same category all the political organizations. I am free to confess that there appears to me to be a vast difference between the old party organizations and that of the Socialist organization, but if I were of the Socialist organization, I should antagonize the resolutions presented to this convention.' (Applause.)

Kidd, Qualey and Mahoney next followed in the order given, touching on minor points. Mahoney wanted to vote at least one of the nine resolutions, viz., that submitted by the bakers' delegate.

"James O'Connell said the matter had been discussed very freely, and he moved that debate cease at 3 and a roll call be taken on the question.

"An amendment that debate cease at noon, and the roll call be taken at 2 was voted down, and the motion closing debate at 3 adopted.

"Henry White, of the Garment Workers of New York, favored the report of the committee, and criticised the position of the Socialists.

"'Mr. White read from a statement in the Independent, by Jack Lundon, a Socailst leader, in which he said the labor movement was being honeycombed from within by the Socialists, and said if the Socialists were consistent they would go on with their campaign, while leaving the trades unionists to do their work in their own way.

"Scully and Warner then spoke for and against the motion.

"After Mr. Schwartz, of Pittsburg had spoken a recess was taken until 2.

"Quick opened the afternoon session, favoring the resolutions.

"James Duncan then took the platform and said that his views on Socialism, which he had expressed at New Orleans a year ago at length, have undergone no change, but been accentuated.

"He charged that the Socialists under cover have been trying since the New Orleans convention to elect delegates to come to Boston and capture this convention. He alleged that the Socialists had not acted fairly in their campaign for the election of delegates.

"Mr. Duncan claimed that the committee had put the issue squarely, and those who voted for the committee's report would vote against Socialism, while those who opposed the report would support Socialism.

"He said the Socialists knew they were going to be beaten, and they had been trying to trim their sails. No catch phrases would do—it would have to be a fair and square decision of the issue. There would be no trimming.

"The movement in Germany," said the speaker, "was against monarchy, and so in other continental countries, and the lines of policy of the Socialism movement there were vastly different from what they were here.'

"He pointed out the difference of policy between the different schools of Socialism and said the whole thing was 'a political caper, a scramble for offices on the part of the Socialists.' (Applause.)

"The President's gavel fell and a delegate objected to Mr. Duncan being cut off, but Mr. Duncan said he gladly yielded to others.

"James F. Carey of Haverhill expressed his regret that in the closing hours of the debate to impart heat into the discussion and inject personal feeling into the question, as had just been done by one of the vice presidents of the organization.

"He said he had no desire to reply in kind, because all his hopes were with the class from which he sprung. It was not in order to accuse him, as a Socialist, of not being in line with the organization which he represented on the floor of the convention. (Applause.)

"He claimed that the meanest member of the convention had the right to state if he felt like it what his views were of the struggle going on between capital and labor, without being calumniated by one of the principal officers of the organization because they dared to differ from him. (Applause.) It was not in keeping with the dignity of the office.

"He said the Socialists were not indorsing any party any more than a man labeled himself a Democrat by opposing imperialism. (Applause.)

"He favored electing men to political office who would favor the rights of the workingmen.

"Mr. Carey said in closing that he would go away from the convention more encouraged than ever, but he hoped that insinuation would be spared from 'our friends the enemy,' and that good temper would prevail throughout the proceedings. (Prolonged applause.)

"There will be no retreat. The battle of the people is on, and until the shackles are struck off and the battle of industry is crowned with the triumph of its own manhood.

"It was close to 3 o'clock when Delegate Carey concluded. His voice was stentorian as he approached his peroration, a fact which was sarcastically referred to soon after when President Gompers referred to Delegate Carey as 'the mildest manner Socialist in the convention,' a reference which caused considerable laughter.

Barnes arose to add to Carey's words, but objections prevented, and Gompers took the floor to conclude.

Gompers said:

"'I am always impressed with a man's utterances, and to me a man who gives me an assurance my disposition has always been to be credulous and to believe him. When an organization of men make a declaration my disposition is to believe them. I am always inclined to believe a man or an aggregation of men to be honest.

"'But when I discover that a man has made professions of one thing and his actions belie his words, then I am like the Missourian, after that, so far as he is concerned, he must show me.

"'Vice Pres Duncan has not the opportunity to reply to his critics, because of his calling attention to the conduct of the men who clothed themselves in the mantle of Socialism, and assumed a position of superiority, mentally, in honesty, in work and ennobling purposes. It is because their professions are in entire discord with their actions in this convention that it is necessary to call their position in question.

"'I shall not refer at this time to their very many detailed acts of treachery to the trade union movement, but I shall refer to some of the declarations made on the floor of this convention by delegates participating in this discussion, and show you that, though they may believe themselves to be trade unionists, they are at heart and logically the antagonists of our movement.

"'I want to say, and I am sure it will come as a shock to the brother, when I mention his name, for between Mr. Hayes and myself there personally has, I think, existed a very close and sympathetic bond of personal friendship, but here we differ. I am a trade unionist—he thinks he is.

"'Delegate Hayes, I firmly believe, was ill when he came to this convention,' said President Gompers. 'He could not accept a duty which was meant as a compliment, and has been so regarded by other men, to perform committee work, but if ever a man gave out an effort and showed that he was sacrificing his vitality he did in making his address upon a speculative theory which undoubtedly he thought more important than the doing of the legal work of the convention.'

"The applause which greeted this sally lasted nearly a minute. He continued:

"'Our friends, the Socialists, always when with us have an excellent conception of the trouble in our industrial life. They say as we say, as every intelligent man or woman says, that there are miseries which surround us. We recognize the poverty, we know the sweat shop, we can play on every string of the harp, and touch the tenderest chords of human sympathy, but, while we recognize the evil and would apply the remedy, our Socialist friends would look forward to the promised land, and wait for the sweet by-and-bye. Their statements as to economic ills are right—their conclusions and philosophy is all askew.'

"President Gompers went on to speak of the attempt of the Socialists, which he said 'came within an ace of being successful' to put the convention of the American Federation at New Orleans last year on record in favor of Socialism.

"'But the vote that will be recorded here to-day,' he said, 'against the report of the committee will be fairly and squarely recorded in favor of Socialism, and the vote that is recorded in favor of the committee's report will be against Socialism. And it will be recognized as such throughout the land.'

"President Gompers said that the result of the action of the New Orleans convention last year, in permitting the matter to be debated and decided in an indirect manner, had reacted upon the officers of the organization all through the year, 'and it has made our work doubly difficult,' he added, 'because the employers with whom we have come in conference for the adjustment of disputes have been led to believe, as they assert, that the attitude taken at that convention would mean the confiscation of property.

"'We have been asked how many trades unionists there are in Congress. I venture to say that there are more trades unionists in Congress and in our State Legislatures holding clear cards than there are elsewhere in similar positions the world over. Do you suppose the Socialists want trades unionists elected to Congress and to the Legislatures?"

"Delegate J. Keyes—'No.'

"President Gompers—Of course, no! Of course, Socialist Brother Keyes no. I am proud of you, Brother Keyes, for your honesty in admitting it. But what Brother Keyes has just admitted on the floor is true of every other Socialist in the convention.'

"Delegate Keyes rose, but was met with a storm of shouts of 'Sit down!' and he resumed his seat.

"President Gompers continued: 'As a matter of fact, wherever there has been a trades unionist candidate for any political office, there have been half a dozen Socialists in the town who have always tried to defeat the trades unionist.

"'Now, there has been a remark made about the passage of the military law by Congress. I agree it was not a good thing if we could have prevented it, but the delegate said that if we even had a minority in Congress it could not have become law. I point him to the fact that in Germany they have the largest number of any party in the parliament of that country, and yet they have the most tyrannical military laws in any country on the globe.

''It is all very well to make a declaration, but the facts are another thing. We are told we ought not to rely upon an indiscreet remark by a Socialist here and there; but if not, then why rely upon the remarks of trades unionists here and there? Yes, an indiscreet remark—but the difficulty here and outside of the conventions of the Federation of Labor is to find a Socialist who is not all the time guilty of making indiscreet remarks. He is at it all the time.

"'When the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was proposed, backed by Mr. De Leon—and I will not ask pardon for mentioning his name, because if a man is consistent he is entitled to have his name mentioned as well as anybody else——"

Here Gompers shook a copy of The People in the faces of the bogus Socialists and said: "Here is The People, which De Leon edits. This paper proves that you do not respect majorities."

"Delegate A. Mahlon Barnes rose to speak. Delegate Carey, of Haverhill, also called out 'I object.'

"President Gompers—'You don't know what I am going to say. You were members of that party when the Trade and Labor Party was started."

"Delegate Max Hayes—'Let me explain.' (Cries of 'Sit down' and 'Hear him.')

"President Gompers—'I am stating the facts. That is all. They broke away because of the domination of this man (De Leon) and started out to form a new Socialist party, and declared what Delegate White declared here on the floor of the convention to-day was their policy—that the trades unionists must be hampered and fought from within. That is more than any Republican or Democrat would say.

"'For that reason I am not with these parties, and one of the reasons I am not with your party is because I want to be in line with the declaration that the trades union policy, the movement and the work must be unhampered by your political nostrums."

"President Gompers went on to say that the attempt of Socialists to make an alliance with the American Labor Union was another one of the designs of the Socialists.

"'Is it not a fact that, no matter what we achieve, we are belittled?' he asked. 'Even the Labor Day that we have achieved for all the people of our country they have proposed to abolish and to substitute the Labor Day of continental Europe, although they do not know that it was an officer of the American Federation of Labor, the individual who now addresses you, that in 1879 addressed the French workingmen a letter suggesting that the 1st of May be set aside as a holiday, because the carpenters were then to inaugurate the eight-hour day. And yet tnese Socialist brethren want to abolish our own Labor Day.'

"President Gompers said that the secretary of the Socialist Party was recently, forced out of his position, and has since given to the world the real reason why he was forced out, because he dared to stand up in defense of trades unions and building up of the American Labor unions.

"He said the most of the Socialist unions were made up of men expelled from the regular unions of the American Federation of Labor.

"'Do you deny it?' he asked, and there was no response. 'Your officials' papers declare so, your reports admit it.'

"President Gompers then mentioned instances in which he said the Socialists had oposed the work of the trades unions, among others in Denver, and in the case of the textile workers. They had even issued charters, he said, to organization to which the American Federation of Labor had refused them.

"'I want to tell you,' said President Gompers, with emphasis, 'that I have studied your philosophy, read your economics, and not the meanest of them; studied your standard works, both in English and German—have not only read, but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over, the United States included. I have kept close watch on your doctrines for thirty years, have been closely associated with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose. I know, too, what you have up your sleeve.

"'And I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy. I declare it to you—I am not only at variance with your doctrines, but your philosophy. Economically you are unsound, socially you are wrong, industrially you are an impossibility.

"'I have abiding faith in the trades union movement, and believe it must be the protector of the interests of labor to-day, and if emancipation is to come entirely some time, it must be the trades unions that are going to achieve it.'

"The roll call was then ordered, and as the more prominent among the delegates cast their own votes or those of the delegations they represented there were demonstrations.

"John Mitchell, the miners' leader, received the heartiest approval of any of the delegates when he cast the vote of the miners' delegation. It representd 2,173 votes in the convention, or within twelve of what subsequently proved to be the entire Socialist strength in the gathering. Mr. Mitchell did not rise from his seat, but quietly said that the miners' delegation voted yes. The applause lasted for a considerable time.

"It was apparent from an early stage in the voting that the Socialists were badly beaten, but nobody expected that they would be overwhelmed as they were.

"When the Typographical Union's delegation was called it proved to be a split delegation, Messrs. Lynch, Neurenberger, Secretary Morrison and Delegate Garrett voting in favor of the committee's report and Max Hayes, the Socialist leader, being recorded in the opposition.

"There was a prolonged outburst of applause when the vote was announced.

The report above is tame. In order that a complete understanding of the affair may be had, one would have to be present. It was a Waterloo for the Kangs, and they felt it. Gompers took advantage of their position, that it was 'for the trade union,' instead of the working class, that they were arguing and boring, and they were 'easy meat' for him to get away with. He did them up brown, and it is doubtful if they ever 'bore' again.

But the "Bogus" are a magnanimous set. When Gompers came up for election many of them voted for this dirty labor skate, leaving their own man, Kreft, out in the cold, as the following report will show:

"At 10.20 Martin P. Higgins was called to the chair. Mr. Kramer took the floor and placed in nomination for president the present incumbent, Samuel Gompers.

"Delegate Barry, of St. Louis, placed in nomination Delegate Ernest Kreft, of Philadelphia.

"The roll call was then proceeded with. It was an almost continuous answer of 'Gompers,' 'Gompers,' as the names were read by Secretary Morrison.

"When Delegate Ward, of the Brewery Workers' Union, cast the vote of that organization for Gompers there was an outburst of applause, owing to the fact that the union had been beaten in its contest yesterday.

"As on the Socialist vote some days ago there was a split delegation of the Typographical Union, Delegates Morrison, Lynch, Neurenberger and Garrett supporting Gompers, and Max Hayes being for Kreft.

"John Mitchell cast the miners' vote for Gompers.

"Mr. Lavin, of Wilkesbarre, rose when his name was called. 'I have been all my life with the under dog,' he said, 'and I'll continue so. I vote for Kreft.'

"Representative Carey asked that the Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation be polled separately, and, this being done, Carey voted for Kreft, the remaining members of the deelgation being for Gompers.

"The vote resulted:

"For Gompers 12,524
"For Kreft 1,134

(Continued on Page 3.)

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART V.

Population and Over-Population.—Continued.

On one side the theory is set up that higher mental development and strenuous mental exertion, in short, higher nervous activity, exert a repressing influence upon the sexual impulse and weaken the procreative power. This is disputed by the other side. The fact is pointed to that the better situated classes have, on an average, fewer children and that this is not to be ascribed solely to preventive measures. Undoubtedly, intense mental occupation has a depressing influence upon the sexual impulse, but that such occupation is indulged in by the majority of our property classes is not so certain. On the other hand, an excess of physical labor also has a repressing influence. But all excessive effort is harmful, and therefore objectionable.

Others, again, claim that the manner of life, especially the food eaten, coupled with certain physical conditions on the part of the woman, determine the power to beget and to conceive. The nature of food more than any other cause, this side argues, determines, as experience shows in the instance of animals also, the effectiveness of the act of procreation. Possibly, this is in fact, the determining factor. The influence of the nature of nourishment on the organism of certain animals manifests itself surprisingly with bees: they produce at will a queen by the administering of special food. Bees, accordingly, are further advanced in the knowledge of sexual development than men. They have not, probably, been sermonized for two thousand years that it is "indecent" and "immoral" to concern themselves with sexual matters.

It is also known that plants raised on good soil and well manured, thrive luxuriantly, but yield no seed. That the nature of the food has its influence upon the composition of the male sperm, and upon the fecundity of the female egg with human beings also, is hardly to be doubted. Thus mayhap that the procreative power of the population depends in a high degree upon the nature of the food it lives on. Other factors, whose nature is still but little understood, also play a *role*. It is a striking circumstance that a young couple, who, having no children after long years of married life, yet, having separated, and each having mated again, both new marriages are followed by healthy children.

One factor is of leading importance in the question of population in the future—*the higher, freer position which all women will then occupy.* Leaving exceptions aside, intelligent and energetic women are not as a rule inclined to give life to a large number of children as "the gift of God," and to spend the best years of their own lives in pregnancy, or with a child at their breasts. This disinclination for numerous children, which even now is entertained by most women, may—all the solicitude notwithstanding that a Socialist society will bestow upon pregnant women and mothers—be rather strengthened than weakened. In our opinion, there lies in this the great probability that the increase of population will proceed slower than in bourgeois society.

Our Malthusians need really not break their heads on the future of the human race. Until now nations have gone down through the decline, never through the increase of their population. In the last analysis, the number of population is regulated without harmful abstinence and without unnatural preventives, in a society that lives according to the laws of Nature. On this head also the future will vindicate Karl Marx. His theory also that every period of economic development carries with it its own law of population will prove true under the rule of Socialism.

The author of the work "Die kuenstliche Beschraenkung der Kinderzahl" (The Artificial Limitation of Progeny)[1] claims that Socialism is playing a tricky manoeuvre by its opposition to Malthusianism: a rapid increase of population promotes mass proletarianization, and this, in turn, promotes discontent: if over-population is successfully checked, the spread of Socialism would be done for, and its Socialist State, together with all its glory, buried for all time. Thus we see one more weapon added to the arsenal to kill Socialism with—Malthusianism. The grandiose ignorance of the Socialist-killer Ferdy on Socialism, transpires strongest from the following sentence, which he perpetrates on page 40 of his work:

"Socialism will go further than the Neo-Malthusians in its demands. It will demand that the minimum wage be so fixed that every workingman shall be able to produce as many children as possible under given social facilities for the acquisition of food. . . The moment the ultimate deductions of Socialism are drawn, and private property is abolished, even the dullest will then say to himself: 'Why should I have to work long and hard for the simple reason that it pleases my neighbors to shove a dozen new members into society?'" It should seem that a critic should first acquaint himself with the A B C of Socialism before presuming to write upon the subject, and such preposterous stuff at that!

In Socialist society, where alone mankind will be truly free and planted on its natural basis, it will direct its own development knowingly along the line of natural law. In all epochs hitherto, society handled the questions of production and distribution, as well as of the increase of population without the knowledge of the laws that underlie them,—hence, unconsciously. In the new social order, equipped with the knowledge of the laws of its own development, society will proceed consciously and planfully.

SOCIALISM IS SCIENCE, APPLIED WITH FULL UNDERSTANDING TO ALL THE FIELDS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY.

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[1] Hans Ferdy.

PART VI.

CONCLUSION.

Our arguments have shown that, with Socialism, the issue is not an arbitrary tearing down and raising up, but a natural process of development. All the factors active in the process of destruction, on the one hand, and of construction, on the other, *are factors that operate in the manner that they are bound to operate.* Neither "statesmen of genius" nor "inflammatory demagogues" can direct events at will. They may imagine they push; but are themselves pushed. But we are near the time when "the hour has sounded."

Due to her own peculiar development, Germany, more than any other country, seems designated as that which is to assume the leading *role* in the pending revolution.[1]

In the course of this work we often spoke of an over-production of goods, which brings on the crises. This is a phenomenon peculiar to the capitalist world only; it was seen at no previous period of human development.

But the capitalist world yields not merely an over-production of goods and of men, it also yields *an over-production of intelligence.* Germany is the classic land in which this over-production of intelligence, which the bourgeois world no longer knows what to do with, is yielded on a large scale. A circumstance, that for centuries was a misfortune to Germany development, has largely contributed to this state of things. It consisted in the multiplicity of small States and the check exercised by these political formations upon the development of upper capitalism. The multiplicity of small States decentralized the intellectual life of the nation: it raised numerous small centers of culture, and these exercised their influence upon the whole. In comparison with a large central government, the numerous small ones required an extraordinarily large administrative apparatus, whose members needed a certain degree of higher culture. Thus high schools and universities sprung up more numerous than in any other country of Europe. The jealousy and ambition of the several governments played in this no small *role.* The same thing repeated itself when some governments began introducing compulsory education for the people. The passion not to be left behind a neighboring State had here its good effect. The demand for intelligence rose when increasing culture, hand in hand with the material progress of the bourgeoisie, quickened the longing for political activity, popular representation and self-government on the part of municipalities. These were small governmental bodies for small countries and circles, nevertheless they contributed towards the general schooling, and caused the sons of the bourgeoisie to covet seats in them and to adapt their education accordingly.

As science, so did art fare. No country of Europe has, relatively speaking, so many painting and other art academies, technical schools, museums and art collections, as Germany. Other countries may be able to make better showings in their capitals, but none has such a distribution over its whole territory as Germany. In point of art, Italy is the only exception.

While the bourgeoisie of England had conquered a controlling power over the State as early as the middle of the seventeenth, and the bourgeoisie of France towards the end of the eighteenth century, the bourgeoisie of Germany did not succeed until 1848 to secure for itself a comparatively moderate influence over the government. That was the birth year of the German bourgeoisie as a self-conscious class: it now stepped upon the stage as an independent political party, in the trappings of "liberalism." The peculiar development that Germany had undergone now manifested itself. It was not manufacturers, merchants, men of commerce and finance who came forward as leaders, but chiefly professors, squires of liberal proclivities, writers, jurists and doctors of all academic faculties. It was the German ideologists: And so was their work. After 1848 the German bourgeoisie was temporarily consigned to political silence; but they utilized the period of the sepulchral silence of the fifties in the promotion of their task. The breaking-out of the Austro-Italian war and the commencement of the Regency of Prussia, stirred the bourgeoisie anew to reach after political power. The "National Verein" (National Union) movement began. The bourgeoisie was now too far developed to tolerate within the numerous separate States the many political barriers, that were at the same time economic—barriers of taxation, barriers of communication. It assumed a revolutionary air. Herr von Bismarck understood the situation and turned it to account in his own manner so as to reconcile the interests of the bourgeoisie with those of the Prussian Kingdom, towards which the bourgeoisie never had been hostile, seeing it feared the revolution and the masses. The barriers finally came down that had hampered its material progress. Thanks to Germany's great wealth in coal and minerals, together with an intelligent and easily satisfied working class, the bourgeoisie made within few decades such gigantic progress as was made by the bourgeoisie of no other country, the United States excepted, within the same period. Thus did Germany reach the position of the second industrial and commercial State in Europe; and she covets the first.

This rapid material development had its obverse. The system of mutual exclusion, that existed between the German States up to the establishment of German unity, had until then furnished a living to an uncommonly numerous class of artisans and small peasants. With the precipitous tearing down of all the protective barriers, these people suddenly found themselves face to face with an unbridled process of capitalist production and development. At first, the prosperity epoch of the early seventies caused the danger to seem slighter, but it raged all the more fearful when the crisis set in. The bourgeoisie had used the prosperity period to make marvelous progress, and thus now caused the distress to be felt ten-fold. From now on the chasm between the property-holding and the propertyless classes widened rapidly. This process of decomposition and of absorption, which—promoted by the growth of material power on the one hand, and the declining power of resistance on the other—proceeds with ever increasing rapidity, throws whole classes of the population into ever more straightened circumstances. They find themselves from day to day more powerfully threatened in their position and their condition of life; and they see themselves doomed with mathematical certainty.

In this desperate struggle many seek possible safety in a change of profession. The old men can no longer make the change: only in the rarest instances are they able to bequeath an independence to their children: the last efforts are made, the last means applied towards placing sons and daughters in positions with fixed salaries, which require no capital to carry on. These are mainly the civil service offices in the Empire, States or municipalities—teacherships, the Post Office and railroad positions, and also the higher places in the service of the bourgeoisie in the counting rooms, stores and factories as managers, chemists, technical overseers, engineers, constructors, etc.; finally the so-called liberal professions: law, medicine, theology, journalism, art, architecture and lastly pedagogy.

Thousands upon thousands, who had previously taken up a trade, now—the possibility of independence and of a tolerable livelihood having vanished—seek for any position in the said offices. The pressure is towards higher education and learning. High schools, gymnasiums, polytechnics, etc., spring up like mushrooms, and those in existence are filled to overflowing. In the same measure the number of students at the universities, at the chemical and physical laboratories, at the art schools, trade and commercial schools and the higher schools of all sorts for women are on the increase. In all departments, without exception, there is a tremendous overcrowding, and the stream still swells: fresh demands are constantly raised for the establishment of more gymnasiums and high schools to accommodate the large number of pupils and students.[2] From official and private sources warnings upon warnings are issued, now against the choice of one then against that of another career. Even theology, that a few decades ago threatened to dry up for want of candidates, now receives its spray from the superabundance, and again sees its livings filled. "I am ready to preach belief in ten thousand gods and devils, if required, only procure me a position that may support me"—that is the song that re-echoes from all corners. Occasionally, the corresponding Cabinet Minister refuses his consent to the establishment of new institutions of higher education "because those in existence amply supply the demand for candidates of all professions."

This state of things is rendered all the more intolerable by the circumstance that the competitive and mutually destructive struggle of the bourgeoisie compels its own sons to seek for public places. Furthermore, the ever increasing standing army with its swarms of officers, whose promotion is seriously paralyzed after a long peace, leads to the placing of large numbers of men in the best years of their lives upon the pension lists, who thereupon, favored by the State, seek all manner of appointments. Another swarm of lower grade in the army, takes the bread from the mouths of the other stratas. Lastly, the still larger swarm of children of the Imperial, State and municipal officials of all degrees are and can not choose but be trained especially for such positions in the civil service. Social standing, culture and pretensions—all combine to keep the children of these classes away from the so-called low occupations, which, however, as a result of the capitalist system, are themselves overcrowded.

The system of One Year Volunteers, which allows the reduction of the compulsory military service to one instead of two or three years for those who have obtained a certain degree of education and can make the material sacrifice, is another source from which the candidates for public office is swollen. Many sons of well-to-do peasants, who do not fancy a return to the village and to the pursuit of their fathers, come under this category.

As a result of all these circumstances, Germany has an infinitely more numerous proletariat of scholars and artists than any other country, as also a strong proletariat in the so-called liberal professions. This proletariat is steadily on the increase, and carries the fermentation and discontent with existing conditions into the higher strata of society. This youth are roused and spurred to the criticism of the existing order, and they materially aid in hastening the general work of dissolution. Thus the existing condition of things is attacked and undermined from all sides.

All these circumstances have contributed to cause the German Social Democratic party to take a hand in the leadership of the giant struggle of the future. It was German Socialists who discovered the motor laws of modern society, and who scientifically demonstrated Socialism to be the social form of the future. First of all Karl Marx and Frederick Engels; next to them and firing the masses with his agitation, Ferdinand Lasselle. Finally German Socialists are the chief pioneers of Socialist thought among the workingmen of all nations.

Almost half a century ago—grounded on his studies of the German mind and culture—Buckle could say that, although Germany had a large number of the greatest thinkers, there was no country in which the chasm between the class of the scholars and the mass of the population was as wide. This is no longer true. It was so only so long as knowledge was confined to learned circles that stood aloof from practical life. Since Germany has been economically revolutionized, science was compelled to render itself useful to practical life. Science itself became practical. It was felt that science attained its full worth only when it became applicable to human life; and the development of large capitalist production compelled it thereto. All the branches of science have been accordingly, strongly democratized during the last decades. The large number of young men, educated for the higher professions, contributed to carry science among the people; then also the general schooling higher to-day in Germany than in most European countries, facilitated the popular reception of a mass of intellectual products. But above all the Socialist Movement—with its literature, its press, its unions and meetings, its parliamentary representation, and finally the incessant criticism thereby promoted on all the fields of public life—materially raised the mental level of the masses.

The exclusion law against the Social Democratic party did not check this current. It somewhat hemmed in the Movement, and slightly reduced its tempo. But, on the other hand, it caused the roots of the Movement to sink deeper, and aroused an intense bitterness against the ruling classes and the government. The final abandonment of the exclusion law was but the consequence of the progress made by the Social Democratic party under that very law, together with the economic development of the nation. And thus the Movement goes marching onward, as march it must under existing conditions.

As in Germany, the Socialist Movement has made unexpected progress in all European civilized nations, a fact eloquently attested to by the International Congresses of Labor, which, with intervals of two or three years, gather with ever increased representations.

Thus with the close of the nineteenth century the great battle of minds is on in all the countries of civilization, and is conducted with fiery enthusiasm. Along with social science, the wide field of the natural sciences, hygiene, the history of civilization and even philosophy are the arsenals from which the weapons are drawn. The foundations of existing society are being assailed from all sides; heavy blows are being dealt to its props. Revolutionary ideas penetrate conservative circles and throw the ranks of our enemies into disorder. Artisans and scholars, farmers, and artists, merchants and government employes, here and there, even manufacturers and bankers, in short, men of all conditions, are joining the ranks of the workingmen, who constitute the bulk of the army, who combat for victory, and who will win it. All support and mutually supplement one another.

To woman also in general, and as a female proletarian in particular, the summons goes out not to remain behind in this struggle in which her redemption and emancipation are at stake. It is for her to prove that she has comprehended her true place in the Movement and in the struggles of the present for a better future; and that she is resolved to join. It is the part of the men to aid her in ridding herself of all superstitions, and to step forward in their ranks. Let none underrate his own powers, and imagine that the issue does not depend upon him. None, be he the weakest, can be spared in the struggle for the progress of the human race. The unremitting dropping of little drops hollows in the end the hardest stone. Many drops make a brook, brooks make rivers, many rivers a stream, until finally no obstacle is strong enough to check it in its majestic flow. Just so with the career of mankind. Everywhere Nature is our instructress. If all who feel the call put their whole strength in this struggle, ultimate victory can not fail.

And this victory will be all the greater the more zealously and self-sacrificing each pursues the marked-out path. None may allow himself to be troubled with misgivings whether, despite all sacrifices, labor and pains he will live to see the beginning of the new and fairer period of civilization, whether he will yet taste the fruit of victory; least of all may such misgivings hold him back. We can foresee neither the duration nor the nature of the several phases of development that this struggle for the highest aims may traverse until final victory,—any more than we have any certainty on the duration of our own lives. Nevertheless, just as the pleasure in life rules us, so may we foster the hope of witnessing this victory. Are we not in an age that rushes forward, so to speak, with seven-mile boots, and therefore causes all the foes of a new and better world to tremble?

Every day furnishes fresh proof of the rapid growth and spread of the ideas that we represent. On all fields there is tumult and push. The dawn of a fair day is drawing nigh with mighty stride. Let us then ever battle and strive forward, unconcerned as to "where" and "when" the boundary-posts of the new and better day for mankind will be raised. And if, in the course of this great battle for the emancipation of the human race, we should fall, those now in the rear will step forward; we shall fall with the consciousness of having done our duty as human beings, and with the conviction that the goal will be reached, however the powers hostile to humanity may struggle or strain in resistence.

OURS IS THE WORLD, DESPITE ALL;—THAT IS, FOR THE WORKER AND FOR WOMAN.

FINIS

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[1] [Aside from the contradiction implied between this sentence and that other, on page 247, in which the internationally overshadowing economic development of the United States is admitted, the forecast, though cautiously advanced, that Germany may take the lead in the accomplishment of the pending Social Revolution, is justified neither by her economic nor her social development, least of all by her geographic location.

As to her economic development, Germany has made rapid and long strides during the last twenty years; so rapid and so long that the progress has caused the Socialists of Germany, in more instances than one, to realize—and to say so—that, what with her own progress, and with outside circumstances, Germany was distancing England economically. This is true. But the same reason that argues, and correctly argues, the economic scepter off the hands of England places it, not in those of Germany, but in the hands of the United States.

As to her social development, Germany is almost half a revolutionary cycle behind. Her own bourgeois revolution was but half achieved. Without entering upon a long list of specifications, it is enough to indicate the fact that Germany is still quite extensively feudal in order to suggest to the mind robust feudal boulders, left untouched by the capitalist revolution, and strewing, aye, obstructing the path of the Socialist Movement in that country. The social phenomenon has been seen of an oppressed class skipping an intermediary stage of vassalage, and entering, at one bound, upon one higher up. It happened, for instance, with our negroes here in America. Without first stepping off at serfdom, they leaped from chattel slavery to wage slavery. What happened once may happen again. But in the instance cited and all the others that we can call to mind, it happened through outside intervention. Can Germany perform the same feat alone, unaided? Do events point in that direction? Or do they rather point in the direction that the work, now being realized there as demanding immediate attention, and alone possible and practicable, is the completion of the capitalist revolution, first of all?

But even discounting both these objections—granting that both in point of economic and of social development Germany were ripe for the Socialist Revolution—her geographic location prevents her leadership. No one single State of the forty-four of the Union, not even the Empire State of New York, however ripe herself, could lead in the overthrow of capitalist rule in America unless the bulk of her sister States were themselves up to a certain minimum of ripeness. Contrariwise, any attempt by even such a State would be promptly smothered. What is true of any single State of the Union is true of any one country of Europe. It is, therefore, true of Germany. Whatever doubt there be as to Germany's ripeness, there can be none as to the utter unripeness of all the other European countries with the single exceptions of France and Belgium,—and surely none as to Russia, that ominous cloud to the East, well styled the modern Macedon to the modern Greek States of the nations of Western Europe. Though there is no "District of Columbia" in Europe, the masses would be mobilized from the surrounding hives of the Cimmerian Darkness of feudo-capitalism, and they would be marched convergently with as much precision and despatch upon the venturesome leader. And what is true as to Germany on this head is true of any other European country. Facts and their relations to one another must be ever kept in sight. 'Tis the only way to escape illusions—and their train of troubles.

For the rest, not the sordid competitive spirit of the bourgeois world, but that noble and ennobling emulation, cited by the Author in a quotation from John Stuart Mill, animates the nations of the world that are now racing towards the overthrow of capitalist domination. Surely none will begrudge the laurels due that one shall be the first to scale the ramparts of the international burg of capitalism, strike the first blow, and give the signal for the final emancipation of the human race.—THE TRANSLATOR.]

[2] The number of students at the German universities averaged as follows per six months:

Quarter.	Protestant Theology.	Catholic Theology.	Law.	Medicine.	Philosophy.	Total.
1841-42—1846	2117	1027	3467	1943	3072	11626
1846-47—1851	1798	1297	4061	1827	3046	12029
1851-52—1856	1751	1300	4169	2291	2840	12351
1861-62—1866	2437	1153	2867	2435	4392	13284
1866-67—1871	2154	982	3011	2838	4626	13611
1871-72—1876	1780	836	4121	3491	5896	16124
1876-77—1881	1961	682	5134	3734	8057	19568
1881-82—1886	3880	952	5034	6869	9123	25838
1886-87	4546	1178	5239	8450	8666	27828
1887	4803	1232	5505	8685	8424	28455
1887-88	4632	1137	4810	8435	8450	28480
1888	4835	1174	6106	8915	8204	29275
1888-89	4642	1207	6304	8886	8255	29294

During the summer six months of 1893—notably the weaker of the two seasons—the total number of students, exclusive of the University of Brunswick, of which we had no returns, had risen to 31,976. Unfortunately we had no like classification of the students, and are hence prevented from inserting it in the above table.

The table shows that from 1841-2 to 1871 the number of students increased little, and less than the population. From that date on the increase was by leaps and bounds, until 1886-7: from this date on the increase is again slow. From 1871 to 1888-9 the number of students increased more than 116 per cent. It is an interesting fact that the study of theology decreased steadily until 1881, but increased thereupon all the quicker until it reached high-water mark in 1888. The reason was that the excess of the supply for all the other posts increased in such measure that it was difficult to secure a place. People then turned to theology which had been neglected during the previous ten years.

ECHOES FROM BOSTON

(Continued from Page 2.)

Gompers, when told of his re-election, made a characteristic speech.

In view of the general cowardly conduct of the "bogus" Socialists in permitting Gompers and his satellites to walk all over them, and to slander Socialism, we issued to him a challenge which Gompers refused to accept, claiming that he did not know he had been challenged, despite the fact that the challenge was sent him by registered letter, for which the writer holds the registry receipt.

Here it is:

"Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1903.

"To Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.:

"Sir—I am directed to transmit to you the following communication and ask for your immediate reply thereto:

"Inasmuch as there has been before the twenty-eighth annual convention of the A. F. of L. for its consideration and adoption a certain resolution which, if adopted, would have placed said body on record as being in favor of the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production, distribution and exchange; and

"Whereas, this resolution was introduced, and favored by a set of ostensible Socialists, who begged the question, and permitted you, and others like you, who believe in the theory of 'no politics in the union,' to slander and malign the great international movement of the working class, with never a word of protest to the charges made by you, when you said, 'Economically, you are unsound, socially you are wrong, industrially you are an impossibility.'

"Believing that you intended these and other remarks that you made as an argument against Socialism, and not the Socialist party alone, and as you stated that you had 'studied your philosophy, read your economics, and not the meanest of them, studied your standard works in both English and German,' you must therefore know something about what Socialism is, and if you do, you know that the delegates who opposed you as 'Socialists' did not defend or espouse Socialism, but espoused their own pet hobby of 'boring from within,' and thus permitted you and yours to slander and malign the great principles of international Socialism as taught by such standard authors as Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and such others as follow in their footsteps, on both sides of the Atlantic.

"A cowardly attitude was taken by the members of the socialist, or social democratic, party, who are delegates from various 'pure and simple unions' to the 23d annual convention of the A. F. of L., in permitting you and others, delegates who believe like you, to slander Socialism in the interest of capitalism, and uphold the system, which makes the working class a wage-slave class whose 'share' of the wealth which that class produces is constantly on the decline, and is bound to decline, on the whole, while the 'share' which goes to the idle capitalist class increases, allowing that parasitical class to live in luxury, while the working class eke out a miserable existence, condemned through the system which you uphold to lead a life of poverty and want.

"In view of this and your general conduct in upholding the robber capitalist class by assisting in keeping the working class in ignorance of its true class interests, the state executive committee of the Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts hereby issues to you or to any other delegate or member of the A. F. of L., Mitchell or Duncan preferred, who, like you, believe in 'no politics in the union,' the following challenge: 'Resolved, That the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production, distribution and exchange is in the interest of the working class of America, and that the industrial freedom of that class is impossible until it is politically united in a class party of labor against all the parties of capitalism, on the lines of the Socialist Labor party.'

"We issue to you this challenge, believing that the working class has a right to know something more about socialism than your mere assertion, or the cowardly argument which was made by the ostensible defenders; and we challenge you to accept this challenge to debate, which we believe you will refuse to accept as you have so often done before when challenged by the Socialist Labor party, to make good your statements on this question of vital importance on the working class.

"We stand ready to furnish a hall large enough to accommodate those who might want to hear such a debate, on notice of your acceptance or on notice of those who believe like you; and who are mentioned in this challenge, free of cost to you or them. And we will furnish a representative of the Socialist Labor party who will meet you in public debate on the affirmative of the above resolution, sharing equally the platform time for such debate.

If you accept, kindly notify the undersigned that the details may be arranged with your representative, and so that the working class may know for itself to what extent your statements tally with the truth concerning the subject of socialism, which you have maligned and slandered, in your debate upon the resolution before the 23d annual convention of the A. F. of L.

"I am for the state executive committee of the S. L. P. Respectfully yours,

"Michael T. Berry.

"82 Jefferson st., Lynn, Mass."

The foregoing is a fair report of the "borers from within." And what they did at the 23d annual pow-wow of the A. F. of L.

Out of all their noise the only thing that they succeeded in accomplishing was in showing themselves to be the side partners of Gompers and the labor fakirs generally, while the S. L. P. with one stroke through its challenge forced Gompers and his associates to show their hands, thus putting them where they belong, where the honest rank and file can weigh them for what they are, enemies of working class progress, who masquerade in the name of Labor, doing the dirty work of the capitalist class, which could not be done if the economic field was dominated by a forceful trade union such as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and will not be done once the American working class learn that the interests of that class are represented on the political field by the Socialist Labor Party, and it alone, and that the only union worthy of the name is the S. T. & L. A.

That day is drawing nearer. It will soon be here. And when it comes, this dirty crew of labor fakirs and Kangaroos might as well hop along towards the happy hunting ground, as there will be no place where they will fit in reorganized society unless they want to work, which is somewhat doubtful, as they have been so long used to working the worker that earning their bread in the sweat of their brow is a lost art to them.

Michael T. Berry.

UNION FINED.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—One thousand dollars' fine, for illegal acts as a corporate body, was imposed upon Franklin Union No. 4, Press Feeders, by Judge Holden to-day. The court found the Union as a corporation guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction, restraining it as an organization from interfering with the business of employes of ten printing firms, members of the Chicago Typothetae.

Judge Holdom's action creates a precedent, it being the first time in the history of trades unionism in this country that a court has fined a union as a corporation. An immediate appeal was taken from the action of Judge Holdom.

In giving his decision, the Judge said:

"There is no reported case that I have been able to find of a fine having been imposed upon a labor union. Probably this is the reason that few of them are incorporated.

"It appearing that Franklin Union No. 4 as a corporation is liable to a fine for violation of the injunction in this case, it but remains for the determination as to what the amount of that fine shall be. Punishment is meted out in accordance with the gravity of the offence committed. The consequences of the violation by the union have been many assaults on innocent persons seeking to work under contracts satisfactory to themselves and their employes."

PRESENTS FOR S. T. & L. A. FAIR.

All those interested in the success of the grand fair and ball to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, at Everett Hall, on Dec. 31 (New Year's Eve), and desiring to donate articles for the bazaar will please forward all presents to Jas. J. Hanlon, Organizer, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

The Socialist knows that the present system of production is unequal and unscientific, so has no patience with reform palliatives that seek to obscure the real issue.

SERVING THE DEVIL IN GOD'S LIVERY.

The task would seem impossible of so framing a Presidential annual message to Congress—covering not less than forty-four different heads, and extending over almost twelve long and closely printed newspaper columns—that the performance can be summed up in one short sentence. President Roosevelt has accomplished the feat; and the sentence it can be summed up in is "Serving the devil in God's livery."

——Corruption in the Government is breaking out in such manner that the President, putting on God's livery, feels constrained to admit its development "in the immediate past" to a degree in excess of the "whole preceding century." Corruption is not indulged in for pleasure. Man is no more naturally corrupt than he is naturally a cannibal. Place him, however, where without corruption he runs the risk of sinking, he becomes corrupt on the same principle that he will slay and eat up his fellow man when the alternative is that, or starving. The privately owned Trust congests wealth in private hands. That implies the danger of the private hand losing it. Wealth is the creature of society, it is a creeping-vine. It must twine and cling on political institutions for support. Where wealth production is private in a democratic political framework, there is no choice but corruption, rampant—as rampant as the luxuriant vine twists around trees and trellis-work for support. Corruption in the official life, called government, and in the unofficial life, called the factory, etc., is unavoidable where both the machinery of production and of government are not democratically framed and conducted. This notwithstanding the President's recommendations are literally a serving of the devil. He pretends to expect to stamp out corruption by larger appropriations, that is, larger corruption-promoting measures, to "prosecute the criminals."

——The equality of Labor and Capital is a fiction. It is worse: it is a swindle. The poor have not the means to raise themselves; the empty pockets and stomachs are no match for the capitalist. This notwithstanding, the President, again putting on God's livery, struts forward as the paladin of Labor; and then does the devil's service by demanding legislation that shall furnish more jobs for appointees of his plundering class to trample on the working class with injunctions.

——A Capitalist country is an aggregation of capitalists seeking to compete with similar aggregations in other countries. In the home competition acts of physical violence frequently are resorted to, like the burning down of competing concerns by the Standard Oil.

In the competition abroad physical violence is the rule. It is called war. This notwithstanding, the President, donning God's livery, prates of peace and "international arbitration," while in the same breath he recommends extensive extensions of what? Public concert halls, where "Home, Sweet Home" is to be permanently sung? No! Extensive extensions of the military and naval establishments.

——Capitalist governments are committees of the ruling wing of the capitalist class. Law is but the club that such bodies use only when it can be used against others; it is left alone, or thrown aside when it interferes with the ruling set's interests. This being thus, the President rigs himself out in the trappings of "obedience to law" and kicks the Spooner isthmian canal law into the gutter, by ignoring its orders, and, crowning the infamy, makes a canal treaty of his own, the only result of which will be the looting of Federal Treasury to the tune of $40,000,000, cash to a bogus company, and untold millions more in the pretence of building a canal in Panama, where the country will sink like a mastodon in the mire.

And thus, through the long list of subjects, the devil is served in God's livery—fully typifying the devil class of capitalism that the President is the strenuous type of.

◆◆◆

ALL HAIL, S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION!

It does not frequently happen that supplementary events occur simultaneously to enable the watcher to see the other by. If that is rare, still rarer is the coincidence of a third event to see both the others by, and, seeing, take warning.

The two mutually supplementary events that are now occurring is the mass emigration back home, or anywhither, from this country and from New South Wales. The movement which in this country has sporadically sought to gain headway and succeeded only here and there—the movement of pure and simple Trades Union politics—speedily ripened into fruit in New South Wales. There the absurd thing of a "Labor party" grounded on capitalist economics is a reality. The capitalist world being one city, the genesis of the New South Wales absurdity may be imagined from what goes on in this country.

The Trades Union is, knowingly or unknowingly, a breath of the class struggle. Knowingly or unknowingly, when the workers gather in such bodies their action is an afflatus of the irrepressible conflict that portends the complete overthrow of the social system grounded on the principle of the plunder of the workers by the idlers, of Labor by Capital. The peculiar disadvantage of Labor in this struggle—as elucidated in the "Two Pages from Roman History"—renders it prone to be switched off the track. Unable to wholly repress the manifestation of the class struggle which consists in the rise of Trades Unions, the capitalist class seeks to switch it off, and is aided in that by the workers' poverty and lack of information. The result of the two tendencies—the tendency on the one hand, to organize for the class struggle, and the tendency, on the other hand, to switch the Unions off the track—is generally a compromise. The first stage of the compromise is the pure and simple Trades Union, officered by the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class. This stage is quickly reached in the English-speaking world. The second stage depends upon the "genius" of each country. The genius of New South Wales produced a "Labor party" in Parliament, at all points the counterpart of the pure and simple Trades Union in the shop:—both are officered by the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class; both seek to "harmonize the relations of Brother Labor with Brother Capital"; both recognize the "rights of capital"; and both strain to safeguard these rights of the plunderer, while feeling compelled to resist the goad of capitalist exploitation. The position is absurd. It is untenable in the long run. Either the principle of plunder is alone right, and then there is nothing for the wage-slave but to submit and become a coolie; or the principle is wrong, and there is nothing for the wage-slave but to so direct his conduct that every step he takes is but the deliberate precursor of a next and certain step toward the final overthrow of the plundering capitalist class. The genius of New South Wales brought the absurdity to its acme—that "Labor party" of capitalism. By the light of what that leads to—a vast emigration away from the country, and, as the Australian "Globe" asserts, with probable veracity, a marked "decline in the readiness of capital to invest"—may be read the meaning of the vast emigration homeward from this country also. Pure and simple Unionism is as barren as a mule.

The third event, enabling both the first two to be still better comprehended, and a sign of promise, withal, is the Eighth National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, now in session last week in Newark, N. J. Like the pure and simple Trades Union, the S. T. & L. A. is an afflatus of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. Beyond the oneness of their starting point, the S. T. & L. A. and the pure and simple Unionism part company. Differently from pure and simple Unionism, the S. T. & L. A. preserves the direction of its revolutionary birth: it recognizes that the "rights of capital" means the un-righting of Labor; it knows that the two are irreconcilable; it knows that the supremacy of the capitalist class means to-day the steady degradation of the Nation; it seeks not for peace where there is no peace; it tolerates no labor-lieutenants of capitalism in its midst; it is up to the secret that the Labor Question is essentially a political one; it labors on the industrial field for the education of the toiler to enable him to overthrow the system that plunders him. In short, it moves in even step with the Socialist Labor Party.

When this organization shall have acquired the body, bone and sinew of the pure and simple Union then, altho' capital will not be ready to "invest," yet Labor, that which produces the only element in capital that is worth saving, to wit, the machinery of production, will not take wings. Not self-throttled, as in New South Wales and this country, Labor will then stay at home, and freed from the incubus of capitalist exploitation, start and remain free.

All hail, the S. T. & L. A. Convention at Newark!

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A PUZZLE SOLVED.

Here is a question that will test the powers of observation of newspaper readers: Who is the "labor leader" whose name appears most frequently in the capitalist press, and uniformly favorably quoted? Is it Gompers? Is it Mitchell? No! These are quite prominent, but occasionally they are "roasted"; occasionally they say things that are "unwise" and then they are quickly "hauled over the coals" by some Republican or Democratic organ. The labor leader in question is a gentleman who sails under the alias of Harry White, his original name being Korkorwinsky, or some such combination of sounds.

Whether it is as an interviewer of Schaffer on the eve of a great strike, or as an expresser of "the best interests of Labor," or as a foreteller of "good times," or as an expert on the "field of Labor," or as a "trusted man in the councils of Labor,"—whatever the subject, Mr. White's name never fails to grace the columns of capitalist journals, and, not infrequently, is even quoted with editorial benediction. To put it in the vernacular, the gentleman "has a cinch" on the press. He is a universal favorite among the "labor leaders," and, of course, he is a particular pet of the illustrious ex-Minister to Turkey Oscar Strauss, and especially of Mr. Marcus M. Marks, the big capitalist clothier—mark you, clothier—with whom he hobnobs as a "Labor Vice-President" on Hanna's Civic Federation. Here was a puzzle. How comes this to be thus? The secret is now out. The perverseness of two wicked workingmen, Samuel Klein and Aaron Goldman, loosened the string that hitherto kept the cat confined. She is now out. And a scrawny, scurvy creature she is.

The two workingmen above named dragged Mr. White on the 9th instant before the City Court of this city in a suit for breach of contract. The plaintiffs swore that Harry White, acting in his capacity of General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, engaged them to go to Chicago to take the place of workingmen on strike in a factory; that they refused to go until they had received an agreement guaranteeing them six months' employment at $18 a week; and that they were discharged after they had earned only $50 each. They now sued for the remaining $310 due to each under the contract, and won their suit. White himself appeared. He did not deny the contract, but, reversing the "Partner of Hester Street" story, claimed he was acting on his own responsibility—procuring scabs on his own responsibility—and not as the agent of his Union! The plea did not save the Union's treasury. As to White himself, whichever way the case had gone, he stood convicted.

The puzzle is solved. Mr. White's sustained popularity with the fleecers of labor, with the clothier Marcus M. Marks in particular, and with the labor lieutenants of the fleecers, is due to his readiness to do for them the very dirtiest work of all—the pimping for scabs, and assuming the whole responsibility!

Any wonder that this scullion has an undying hatred for the Socialist Labor Party, and a keen sense of contempt for the Bogus Socialists, who rub elbows with him, echo his slanders and affect to bore Socialism from within him?

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SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

Owing to the non-arrival of the usual installment, the paper on "Social Evolution" is unavoidably omitted in this issue.

BEBEL AND THE COTTON CRISIS.

August Bebel, in his great book "Woman Under Socialism," the English translation of which has been running in The Sunday and Weekly People, says:

"Everywhere, it is the social conditions—the existing method of production and distribution—that bring on privation and misery, not the number of people. A few rich crops in succession lower the prices of food in such manner that a considerable number of our cultivators of the soil are ruined. Instead of the condition of the cultivator being improved, it declines. A large number of farmers to-day look upon a good crop as a misfortune; it lowers prices so that the cost of production is barely covered. And this is called a rational state of things!"

How true this statement is the cotton crisis at present raging in this country affords an opportunity for demonstrating. As is well known, prices for cotton have been high owing to the shortage of crops. This has occasioned widespread disaster to the cotton industry, especially in England, necessitating as it does, wage reductions, curtailment of production and shutdowns. Though cotton prices have been high during the past year, the government crop figures made public last week indicate that they will be even higher next year. This means, of course, that the misfortunes now afflicting the cotton industry will be rendered more acute during the coming year. One would naturally think that this condition of affairs would furnish cause for lamentation and deprecation. On the contrary, though, as Bebel infers is the case in poor crops, it is made a cause of congratulation; it is, in fact, pointed to as an indication of one of the conditions of prosperity that will overcome the industrial depression now raging throughout the country!

"Bradstreet's" for Saturday, Dec. 5th, in an editorial on the reaction against the feeling of industrial pessimism in vogue for the past few months, which it declares is apparent, points out certain material interests which are so prosperous as to be in a position to offset any depression that may exist. After mentioning the retirement of the indebtedness of some commonwealths, the decrease in municipal obligations, and the paying off of farm mortgages in the West, it concludes thusly:

"While in the southern states the advance in the price of their great products has lifted that whole section from the slough of despond to one of material prosperity. When the present cotton crop has been marketed the south will have more money by over a hundred millions than it had even a year or two ago, and the purchasing capacity of the people will be correspondingly increased."

As Bebel well showed, a good crop would have been a misfortune, but a poor crop raises the South, i. e., its plantation owners, cotton compressors, brokers, in fewer words, its capitalist class, "FROM THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND TO ONE OF MATERIAL PROSPERITY." That the cotton and allied industries of the world should be prostrated by the crop shortage, that the loss, in suffering and wages, to those dependent on them should exceed a hundred millions, what of that? Capitalism is production for profit, or capitalist well-being, not for use, or social well-being. "And this," to quote Bebel, "is called a rational state of things!"

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THE PARALLEL IS GOOD.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" is editorially felicitous in estabiishing a parallel between Terrence V. Powderly's act of making the K. of L. an appendage to the Roman Catholic Church machine through his manoeuvres with the now Cardinal Gibbons, and John Mitchell's cheek-by-jowlship with President Roosevelt, Mark Hanna and other fleecers and representative of the fleecers of the working class.

Powderly claimed the right to choose his friends; so does Mitchell. And what was it that caused Powderly to glory and insist in that right? It was the vanity, that his "exalted friends" filled him full with, of having him imagine they cared for Terrence V. Powderly, whereas, in point of fact they cared not a "tinker's damn" for Terry, but a world for the General Master Workman, who, by virtue of his office, might, would and, as it proved, could be turned into a lightning rod to attract and along which to lead into the ground the revolutionary electricity of Labor, gathered in the K. of L. Local Assemblies. Just so now with Mitchell, whose hat is actually bursting with the swelling within, brought on by the carefully Roosevelt-and-Hanna-nursed vanity of imagining it is John they love, whereas what they dote on is, not the delectable John, but the President of the United Mine Workers' Union, whom they can play upon as upon a tin-whistle, thus superinducing continued ignorance among the miners on their actual situation, and occasional speculative strikes, to raise the price of bituminous coal for the bituminous coal mine barons.

Thus much for the parallel as it lies fully in the past. As the mists of the future rise the parallel will be found equally close.

Found out in course of time by his one-time dupes, Powderly began to be deserted, until he was finally dumped. He turned more than once to his "exalted friends" for that haven of refuge sought by all his likes—a political job. As the need therefor grew more pressing, the vision shrank. Powderly looked to a cabinet office, then to a foreign minister plenipotentiariship, then to a humbler consulship, and finally received, through the aid of Archbishop Ireland, the still humbler post of Commissioner of Immigration, which, however, was not too humble for Powderly to disgrace by the invitation to his subaltern McSweeny to pack a Republican caucus in Bridgeport, Ct., with Democratic voters. Whereupon Powderly became "impossible," and was thrown out from there also. And so with Mitchell, as far as the mists of the future have lifted. Already he has booked himself for a cabinet office;—the rest will come in due time, when, to use the likewise felicitous language with which the "United Mine Workers' Journal" closes its felicitous editorial, "the Hon. Marcus Hanna and other sincere and influential friends of labor who have untangled many a hard problem," will be expected to untangle the problem of providing for John.

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The Butte, Mont., "American Labor Union Journal" justly castigates the Bogus Socialist G. A. Hoehn on a number of scores, one of them being his declaring the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners to be "misled by a few leaders." To this the "American Labor Union Journal" says that, "crediting Hoehn with only enough grey matter to find his way about the streets," he knows that the A. L. U. is "a referendum organization, and the rank and file, not the leaders, are 'boss.'" In another column, however, the "American Labor Union Journal" places itself alongside of Hoehn and under its own lash by referring to the Socialist Labor Party, which is well known as a referendum organization, as "autocratic." Lashed by itself, we need not take a hand.

Congress, it is declared, will take favorable action on the Lodge bill, restricting immigration. Judging from the way people are leaving these shores by the shipload, it would be more to the point to pass a bill restricting emigration.

It is refreshing to hear President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers declare that a wage reduction will not be accepted by his organization. This is the first union connected with the A. F. of L. which has so declared itself, despite Gompers' threat that they would resist the cuts that have so far been imposed. It now remains to be seen what success will follow an attempt on the part of the Amalgamated Association to resist a wage reduction. Two years ago, it will be recollected, Shaffer demanded the unionization of the Steel Trust mills. When the battle was ended there were less union mills in the Steel Trust than there were before the battle begun. Conditions were more favorable then than now. In the meanwhile, pending a decision in the matter, the Steel Trust has cut wages wherever and to whatever amount it could. It is likely to continue to do so, Shaffer to the contrary notwithstanding.

The book reviewers on capitalist publications are not as easily convinced by the claims of John Mitchell as are some of his unthinking admirers. The result is amusing (as far as Mitchell is concerned) to behold! Says the book reviewer of The Independent, anent Mitchell's book, "Organized Labor":

"Though holding the wage earner a member of a separate class, Mr. Mitchell somewhat inconsistently denies a necessary conflict of interests between capitalist and laborer. The laborer organizes, he says, and has developed a powerful and intricate mechanism of warfare for purpose both of defense and aggression. But, for all that, 'there is not even a necessary, fundamental antagonism between the laborer and the capitalist.' It is a kindly view, to say the least, but it needs a more robust support than is given it in Mr. Mitchell's pages."

It most assuredly does.

Says "Professor" Walter Thomas Mills regarding his "school of Socialism":

"Many of the 300 who have already taken the course are now holding positions as editors or writers on 'Socialist' periodicals or are working with trades unions."

Judging from the inducements offered to prospective pupils, Mills has misnamed his "school of Socialism." It should have been "Mill's Business College."

"BOSSISM," "AUTOCRACY," ETC.

It were both undignified and tactless for the Socialist Labor Party to defend itself against the charge of its being a boss-ridden organization. No intelligent man will be taken in by assertions. Finding the assertions all along wholly unsupported by even the remotest allegations of fact, the intelligent man will readily scent the slanderer behind the charge, and he will not be long in detecting in the slanderer the baffled would-be boss himself, baffled by the sturdy democracy of the S. L. P. That matter may, accordingly, be left to take care of itself. For all that, it is of no little interest to occasionally stoop and pick up along the beach of the Movement the instances, periodically washed ashore by the tide of events, of the autocracy or bossism that, providentially, is gnawing at the vitals of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic Party. The bossism in question is the private-ownership power that this alleged public-ownership party "allows" its "press" to exercise over it. Here are two fresh instances; both documentary; both taken from that "press" itself.

The first is furnished by the joint efforts of the "Chicago Socialist" and the "Appeal to Reason,"—the latter producing the facts, the former publishing them. From the narration—the story is furnished by an employee of the "Appeal to Reason," and is published in the "Chicago Socialist"—it turns out that, on Oct. 23, all the employees of the "Appeal to Reason" went on strike, indignant at the treatment they were receiving, and at "the deception practiced by which a great many of workers were giving financial support to the paper." The narrator does not hide behind generalities. He goes into details. He tells how "the great majority of employees received but $3 per week, and in many cases had been fined if they dared to ask for more." He condemns the treatment received as "sweatshop practices." He speaks of "espionage" practiced upon the men, of their being made "to walk the plank," and all in obedience to the "Czarism" and "at the whim" of whom?—he states the name, of "J. A. Wayland," the actual owner of the "Appeal to Reason," a limb of the "press" of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party.

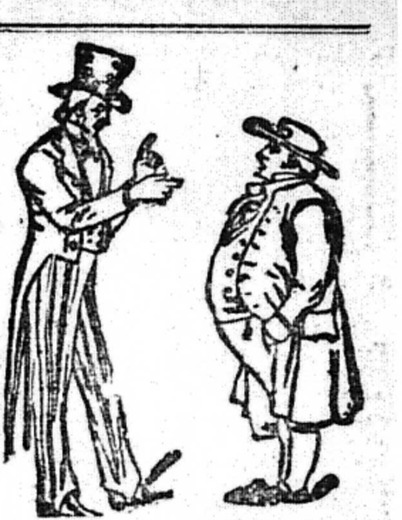
The second instance is of still more recent date. It is furnished by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 8th instant. A general vote is being taken by the Social Democratic party of this State on a motion to remove the seat of the State Committee from this city, where the Volkszeitung Corporation dominates and owns it, to Rochester, where, it is expected, to be free from such private corporation rule. While a general vote is to be taken, the organ of a party has no opinion, no more than the party itself. Such opinion is yet to be ascertained. And yet, at such a season, the paper comes out brazenly with the editorial order: "Vote against the removal of the State Committee!"

These incidents are new; the principle from which they proceed, and that they should be horrible examples of, is old. Yet, tho' old, the principle merits repetition. It ever instructively peeps through the varying incidents that it blossoms into.

Both the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Volkszeitung" are recognized organs of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. What can a party of Socialism expect from a privately owned paper that, like the "Appeal to Reason," habitually exploits the Movement, resorts to one sharp practice after another to rake in pennies, and, obedient to the interests of the one-man power that actually owns it, is capable of such dishonorable imposition as that which has just been disclosed! What can a party of Socialism expect from a privately owned paper that, like the "Volkszeitung," which, conducted for the private interests of a private corporation—a corporation, moreover, which consists of such a repulsively and viciously ignorant alien element that, as recently shown, declared the Irish working men, meaning the English-speaking proletariat of America, "corrupt to the marrow"—is so intent upon using the Socialist Movement as a tender for its own business that, having recently succeeded in stamping out the attempt of some of its own party members to set up an independent English paper in this city, it now dares to issue its decrees to the party how to vote upon a referendum that endangers its domination of the party's State Committee!

The days of trial for the Socialist Movement of America are not yet. Those days will come. When those days shall have arrived it is no riddle what the conduct will be of these privately owned papers. Then will the dupes, who deliberately put their necks into these nooses, and thoughtlessly contributed to strengthen the halter with financial and other support, discover what the wages are of the sin of a PUBLIC-ownership Movement tolerating PRIVATE-ownership in their press—in their most potent weapon of attack and defence—in the one thing that it was in their power to make their public property, as the Socialist Labor Party had the wisdom to do, and the fortitude to maintain; then will they discover what the wages are of the sin of the truly "bossed" recklessly echoing against the free the slanders of the scheming real "bosses."

A bona fide party of Socialism must own its own press—absolutely and unqualifiedly, or its press will own it, and run it and pluck it. Fortunately, however, the climatic conditions that breed the viper also breed the viper-killer.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street, cars, etc., were holding discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following question: "But how do you propose to get possession of these properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection—do you intend to confiscate them?"

UNCLE SAME—What answer did they make?

B. J.—They answered "No!" And then the man went on to say: "The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about $10,000,000,000—do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?"

U. S.—I guess the same "No" oozed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (bristling up) — Socialism "knocked out?". Not much! Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why, Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like the man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recoil before their own propositions; in short, they are rolled, or "knocked out," as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

B. J.—I'd like to hear some of them.

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered "Yes, we mean to buy all those things—that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only."

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: "We would first appraise the things, watered stock being first squeezed out"—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up)—Guess so; good!

U. S.—The Socialist would have gone on: "Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things; all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law, etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to, and will cheerfully, pay."

B. J.—Bully! That tune sounds very different from the one that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have left statistics go and answered thusly, to wit: "Sir, did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! They said slavery is wrong; the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel; away with his negro slave; and these were set free without further ado: 'These colonies are free.'"

B. J. (clapping his hands)—Better yet!

U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: "Our Revolutionary Fathers sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pusuivants, kiting across the water."

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would have been seized with the cramps and would not have been in a condition to hear the Socialist proceed, saying: "The Declaration of Independence establishes the principle that when a social institution ceases to promote the welfare of the people, these have the right and duty to abolish it, or to so alter it that its foundations may be most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We propose to abolish it and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic. Get from under!"

B. J.—By Jove! There are no flies on Socialism. He who comes up against it comes up against a buzz-saw.

U. S.—And don't you forget it.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF S. L. P. CANDIDATE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The city of Cambridge, Mass., was worked up during the recent municipal campaign between the present Democratic Mayor, John H. McNamee, and the non-partisan candidate, Judge Daly. Exciting times were witnessed at the meetings held. The Boston papers gave prominence to the speeches, which were of the usual denials and charges of graft, of the man in a job and the other out; but the following incidents will show what these politicians will do to gain their ends:

Section Cambridge filed nomination papers for the following officers: Mayor, John Sweeney; Aldermen, John J. Wall, Edgar E. Chester and Nils T. Fuglestad. The writer was informed by the people of the house he roomed with that he had to call at Mr. Facey's printing office, on Prospect street, Friday evening, December 4.

I knew Facey to be the chairman of the Board of Registrars of Voters. He turned out also to be chairman of the Democratic City and Ward Committee. When I called at his office they rung for him through the telephone. He came over immediately. The other parties present left, excepting one man, who came with Facey, whom he introduced as Alderman Dougherty. He asked me to be seated.

The following words passed:

Democratic City Committee Chairman J. Frank Facey—You are a Socialist candidate for Mayor?

J. Sweeney—I am the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for that office.

J. F. Facey—Are you determined to run?

Sweeney—Certainly.

Facey—Then further talk will not be necessary.

Sweeney (beginning to see through it) said—I have been in the S. L. P. since 1897.

Facey—Well, we are conducting a pretty strenuous campaign. It is to our interest to have as few candidates as possible.

Sweeney—When the S. L. P. educates the workers, we will show you a strenuous fight.

Facey—Are we not educating them?

Sweeney—No; you are having a scrap for the spoils.

Comrades, that ended the call I was asked to make, never having a thought of such trickery. It goes to prove that the lode star of the class struggle must be ever kept in view; that the capitalist, through his lackeys, will stoop to anything to maintain his position.

Fraternally yours,
John Sweeney.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 7.

THE TORONTO MAYORALTY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I have been nominated here to run for Mayor, but as I have not the property qualifications necessary to appear on the ballot, I can do naught but prepare a rousing lecture to roast the capitalist parties with in our City Hall on nomination day. Shall attempt to wipe clean "the tablets of the workers' brains" and write thereon some plain, scientific facts regarding Socialism as propounded by the S. L. P.

After Christmas I will not be so busy as I have been all summer, and will have time to roll you in some subscriptions, and also do some agitating among the multitudes of proletariat.

The industrial depression of 1904 and 1905 and longer will awaken the spirit of the American workman. At our Sunday meetings two or three weeks ago a religious fanatic got up to teach Christian Socialism by "that firm conviction from within." It's all right, too! When that "firm conviction" (the stomach) from within arouses a man, he is more likely to listen to the bugle call of the S. L. P., and understand it, too. This is about the only conviction a workingman requires to rouse him to action when otherwise he would be content to rest in peaceful slumbers after ten hours of slaving; but when the stomach is empty the sleep isn't so comfortable.

I passed through one industrial crisis that I shall never forget. I was reduced to a starving tramp, with but a crust of bread in my tattered clothing and took unto myself the job of measuring the distances between railroad stations, and lodged not infrequently in barns and worse places. That made me think, and when I heard about Socialism I listened attentively, and now that another crisis is on I shall make it my earnest endeavor to make others thing likewise. On with the work of the S. L. P.!

Yours fraternally, Gus A. Maves.
Toronto, Ont., Canada, Dec. 5.

TID-BITS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—There will be a detailed report giving the vote of each town and city of Massachusetts for each and every office, ready for distribution some time in February next. I will get an extra copy of that and send it to The People. I am sanguine enough to expect to be able to prove from it that the S. L. P. loss was least where the voters had an opportunity of comparing the S. P. and the S. L. P., and greatest where little or no agitation of either party had been carried on.

One more campaign like the last two (1902 and 1903) and the S. P. will have gone by the board for good and all. Perhaps the S. L. P. will also be greatly reduced, but we will be easily able to recoup and rebuild in Massachusetts our old-time vote, and in a short time far exceed it.

Brockton and Haverhill hold city elections to-day. I expect poor Coulter will get very badly beaten. (He was along with his Haverhill ditto.)

Quincy elected last Tuesday. The Kangs used to average very nearly a thousand votes there, but their candidate for Mayor only got 138 last Tuesday.

Jer. O'Fihelly.

Abington, Mass., Dec. 8.

YELLOW JOURNAL FICTION VS. FACTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—According to the trust-busting New York Journal, the Pennsylvania Railroad is one of the legitimate corporations that is treating its men fair by making voluntary presents of increased wages, etc. But on the same Pennsylvania Railroad men are being continually worked 36 and 48 hours, though 11 hours is supposed to be a day's work. The wage slaves receive from 27 to 30 cents per hour from their capitalist owners of our privately owned empire, which these same wage slaves vote to maintain, instead of voting themselves into power as a class and as the workers by whom all wealth is produced.

Last Sunday, while in attendance at our Order Railroad Telegraphers' meeting, I spoke of the merits of the S. L. P. Several telegraphers admitted our stand was about right. President Perkham asked me if I voted right? I told him I never scabbed at the ballot box and had voted the S. L. P. ticket for five years. He claimed the Socialist Labor Party, or Union Labor ticket, was for the supremacy of Labor and O. K.

I cited some scabby acts of union labor at our last city election. He then claimed we would have no labor organizations under Socialism. I informed him we would. He also claimed that the A. F. of L. had convinced Coates, a Socialist of Colorado, as to the efficacy of their program. He thought we were very hard on fakirs, though he admitted there were some "stars" in the pure and simple movement. We mentioned several in railroad circles, as Clark and Sargeant, who had proven themselves hirelings of the capitalist's interests.

I stated we attacked misleaders of the working class, as they were enemies. However, it looks as though so-called union labor, in endorsing "friends" in the capitalist parties, would receive vital blows enough to clarify the movement. The graft struggle, dominated by the lieutenants of the Hannas, will continue as long as capitalist leaders lead Labor to its slaughter, through the increase of coolie and machine labor.

President Perkham also stated that the reports of men being laid off were canards of their enemies, gotten up to deceive the workers. But right here we have had men laid off within a month.

I resigned my office as Chairman of the Grievance Board a year and a half ago, giving notice when grievances were settled. Some trouble was made, as I expected, and the result is that the state company does not want to do business with me, so I am not to be on the board as appointee of the committee. If the company dictates such policy, who is to carry on the fight for Labor? My opinion is that organization on the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an absolute necessity. A. J. B.

Jersey City, Dec. 6, 1903.

FOR FUTURE HISTORY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At last the mask is off! G. M. Serrati is making propaganda for the S. D. P.! The editor of "Il Proletario," Prof. V. Tedeschi, in a correspondence with Comrade Dellaira, said that some of the accusations against Serrati have been repeated by The Daily People to satiety; and some, considering from what source they come, are inventions. In one of his articles, signed "A Comrade," he said that ours are all personal attacks; that the S. T. & L. A. is a scab organization, and has had a scab history since the Davis strike; that in our policy toward trades unions we were entirely wrong, and that we were in agony about our vote. They, on the contrary, he said, had a "solid press everywhere, and were already playing us a funeral march."

One G. M. Parrasio, who also works on "Il Proletario," on reading the platform of the S. D. P. of Boston, said he considered them an uncompromising party as much as we. Another, Michael Caminito, says the same thing, and finally one Luciano Minutillo says that we De Leonites have got to bore from within everywhere—in trades unions, benefit societies and the like—if we want to get ahead. Doesn't that jar you, comrades?

I noticed also that the editor of "Il Proletario," in answering all correspondence of the Italian comrades which refers to The Daily People says that the accusations against Carey were all made by The Daily People, and make him appear a martyr. Most of these comrades I have mentioned are intellectuals. What does The Daily People think of that?

Charles Fantone.

Hartford, Conn., December 8, 1903.

TRUE TO HIS THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—One Goebel, an ex-minister and carpenter by trade, who claims to be a national organizer for the Socialist Party, spoke here to-night under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Louisiana before an audience of about 70 people, mostly would-be middle men, with a sprinkling of real workingmen.

The speaker showed clearly that the workingmen were mere wage slaves; he showed how the Democratic and Republican parties were enemies of the working class; he criticised the labor leaders as labor fakirs and made it clear that for the workingmen to organize into a union for the purpose of striking was useless. He said that the capitalist would raise the cost of living so as to recover what the men might gain in striking for a raise in wages.

He said that 23 per cent of the death rate among children in New York City was caused by the coal strike. (The way he spoke he laid it at the door of the miners that there was no coal. But every S. L. P. man knows that there was enough coal mined to supply the whole United States; that the strike was boosted merely to advance the price of coal. His stand here shows his intelligence.)

Continuing, Goebel said that the Post Office was owned by the Government, and that as a result the men do not strike; that all industries ought to be owned by the Government, and that would be Socialism. He said he had spoken through the State of Texas, and that next year the Socialist Party would poll 100,000 votes.

In the course of his lecture Goebel used the story of Joseph and Pharoah and the seven years' famine. After every sentence he would use the words, "Bless God," "Bless you," "God bless you," etc. He finally closed by asking for questions.

In response, a Socialist Labor Party member asked: "What is the difference between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party?" The speaker tried to explain by means of the Davis shop episode. He said the S. L. P. was dying out, and did not amount to anything. We could send for The People and see for ourselves in every issue that it was opposed to trades unions by the way it denounced the union leaders. However, he admitted, in contradiction to this, that the S. L. P. was organizing trade unions.

When called to account for some assertions, he refused to answer, and cut off all questions, saying that our only purpose in being there was to break up his meeting. "Wherever I go," he said, "the S. L. P. men do the same thing!"

The writer tried to draw him into a debate by saying that the Socialist Labor Party did no such thing, but that, on the other hand, the Socialist Party always broke up its own meetings to avoid being questioned; but he refused. He said that he would debate with a Democrat or a Republican, but not with a Socialist Labor Party man. S. L. P.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.

S. T. & L. A. EXPELS DAMM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Local 351, S. T. & L. A., herewith requests The People to announce the expulsion of Fred Damm, because of his action in indorsing the Independent Democratic candidate at the last election.

P. Burke, Organizer.

Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 22.

WHO FOOTS THE BILLS?

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find an inviting handbill advertising an entertainment by the bogus Socialists. You will notice that everything, including refreshments, is free. I am wondering who paid for the lunch and beer. Fraternally,

Frank Henby.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.

(Enclosure.)

Attend the
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
given by the
Irving Park Section of the Socialist Party
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5,
Commencing at 8 p. m. at the new headquarters,
715 West Irving Park Boulevard.
Speaker of the Evening

Refreshments served free of charge.
Free Admission.
Meetings Will Be Held Every Saturday Evening.

THE DAILY PEOPLE A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find $3.50 for renewal of subscription to The Daily People. The Daily People has become a household necessity. I hope before long that the man who is soliciting for the Party Press will carry the daily only. See how the capitalistic press reaches the people, not once a week, but twice daily, morning and evening.

Let the indebtedness on the press be cancelled, so that the sums that have been going to pay interest can be put into the paper. I hope to see a movement to secure a suitable home for the workers' printing plant.

Not weekly but daily should be the demand. Very respectfully,

Butte, Mont., Dec. 3. M. P. H.

THE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

I.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed $5 for on block prepaid subscription blanks for Section London, Canada.

I brought the matter of Section New York regarding The Daily People Homestretch Fund before the Section last night, and the Section decided that we would do our best to help this fund before January 1. Each comrade was asked to report at next meeting how much he could give.

Yours for the success of The Daily People Homestretch Fund,

G. L. Bryce.

London, Ont., Dec. 5.

II.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We wage slaves, "reputed capitalists" (nit), of Montrose, Col., renew our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party, its cause and tactics. Trusting that the comrades will respond promptly in liquidating the debt on the Party Press, Comrade Fred Hofman, of Montrose, sends $10; E. M. Dawes, $5. Total, $15.

May this help "kill" the "dead" and internationally departed S. L. P. and its press!

Comrade Holman and I each send $1 to pay for as many copies of The Monthly People as you can send us, with the Party platform, "Scathing and Documentary Indictment," "Difference," etc. Hold until you can fill order. However, send as soon as possible, so that we can "use the stuff." E. M. D.

Montrose, Col., Nov. 27.

III.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed five ($5) for the best cause on earth. The Weekly People is my bible, and I could not be without it. Yours for the cause,

J. B. Ferguson.

Tuolumne, Cal., Nov. 30.

IV.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find the second installment of the Homestretch Fund in a money order for $50, with pledges for that amount accompanying. We cannot say how many more pledges can be secured, but we will try to make up another fifty if possible next week, although I can't be sure of this. There is more news the readers of The People will be glad to hear from our section. Among the answers to our circular we received one from Salt Lake describing their plan of canvassing in squads. That letter was brought up at our meeting last Tuesday, and since then four squads have been out; that is, four different combinations. We intend to break in ourselves and then split up and each take out a new man. The first night we got three subscribers and the other nights only a few promises to work on, but we have many more coming and intend to keep these in sight.

Our headquarters are becoming a good round-up for workingmen since Comrade Anderson has fixed things in good shape to be attractive, and we regard these as a finishing off place, which we always impress whenever we visit.

Fraternally yours, H. Norman,
Organizer Section Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 5.

V.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Please find enclosed money order for $26.50. Fifty cents is to pay for The Weekly People for one year. One dollar is from Daniel J. Sullivan, 5 Northam Park, Ashmont, Mass., who will give $4 more in three months' time. The remaining $25 is from John H. Jennings, to help pay the debt on the party press.

I work in a strictly union machine shop, and we are all-around slaves just the same. Some of the boys often say they would rather work for twenty-five cents a day less in a shop independent of the union, as we would be less watched.

I counted up about fifteen men who vote the straight S. L. P. ticket, and some of them are good workers for the party. We got rid of the all-around Kang Dyer as business agent of the union of Boston. He will have to join the ranks of about seventy on the list looking for work in the union. Yours very truly,

J. J.

Endicott, Mass., Dec. 7, 1903.

VI.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We have slowed down considerably here, but we will keep moving just the same.

Find enclosed two money orders. The one for $20 is for a loan certificate from Comrade Tom Regan, whom we had not heard from in nearly a year, and he has heard very little from us. But you can judge that he is all right, when he tells us in the letter, which came with his $20: "I saw in the Oregonian that judgment for $1,050 had been obtained against The People."

The other money order is for the Homestretch Fund" from camrades: William Oakley, $5; Alex. Johnson, $5; Herman Schreiber, $3; Paul Wagner, $3; C. Lambont, $1. Total, $17.

There are $18 more pledged at this writing. We will keep moving and make a showing. Yours fraternally,

William McCormick.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Myself and family choose this method of thanking the comrades of Section Detroit for their beautiful floral emblem and for their services rendered during our late bereavement.

Yours for Socialism,
J. F. Smith.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.

THE PATERSON FOOL.

Tells a Story of His Aunt and her Sewing Machine for the Wise Guys.

Mr. Editor: A friend of mine, that is, he was one before I became a fool (now he knows so much more than I that we cannot be considered as confidential friends any more), some time ago met me, as I thought, as old-time friends. The time and place was one of the bridges in the course of construction over the Passaic River here in Paterson (the same bridge that helped to make the famous floor of October, when the river flowed through many of our streets and flooded the second floors of the houses). I found out then, as I watch the superior way that bridge was being built, that I was one of those Socialist fools that believe that machinery can be a benefit to the working people, while he was one of those wise workingmen, being a carpenter, who is in a position to know, as he worked months making the trimmings for a new house by hand, while now the same work is done in a factory by machinery in a few hours. So he said, "You fool, don't talk to me!" and walked away. Oh! how I felt encouraged among all the idle workingmen who were looking at the few men at work building that bridge by the improved method—machinery.

I feel encouraged again—my first letter in Daily People November 19; my second in same paper November 25; here is number three.

Please let me tell you about my aunt and her sewing machine experience.

Her early life and many years of her activity were spent before the days of sewing machines. She was the village dressmaker and general seamstress, and had twelve families where she worked four weeks each year. You see, she had four weeks of idleness a year. After a while the sewing machine made its appearance and she purchased one.

The next year she made use of the sewing machine by contracting piecework. This is the way she did it: Like the working people to-day, she ate her breakfast at home; took dinner with her famies, and ate supper when she returned home at night, working twelve hours a day. The first day she worked as before, by hand; then (for the same sum) contracted to do the same amount of sewing each day, and to quit when that amount was done.

Next day she took her sewing machine, and, working one hour, did the same work which took her a day of twelve hours by hand. Then she closed the machine and quit. So she continued during the four weeks' engagement and got four weeks' pay. She made the same arrangements with her other customers, receiving the same pay for one hour's work that formerly she worked twelve hours a day to accomplish.

The wise guys laugh and look wise. Like the smart boys in school, who grin when they have been instructed against their wills, and say, "How can any one but a fool think the working people can raise money enough to buy the machines? Besides, the men who own them won't sell them. The Government can't pay its debts now. Look at Paterson raising taxes every year, and yet can't get enough to run the city. How could the Government buy out the trusts? You Socialists make me tired." Then, of course, I know I am a fool.

I told you in my first letter that those same wise people considered any one a fool who read the Socialist newspaper, The Daily and Weekly People. I read it and have read it for years, and if necessary would sacrifice a few meals a week rather than be without it. See what it says on the sixth page of the Weekly, November 28, 1903:

"All political struggles are conducte upon the lines of the class interest. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods. The middle class wants to prevent the big class from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent those vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production."

Mr. Editor, I can see how the sewing machine benefited my aunt, but if she had not owned it and her employers had, then they would have had the benefit. Please excuse me for explaining so much—it takes more than much for the wise guys to catch one, don't yer know?

If the machine was run twelve hours a day, twelve days' work would have been done in one day and in two such days twenty-four days' work, or the whole four weeks' job. If the boss or employer owned the machine my aunt would have had two days' work in four weeks, two days' pay only; but she owned the machine and had twenty-four days' pay, or four weeks each month.

My conclusions are: What was true in my aunt's case is true of every machine, and when a sufficient number of working people give up being "WISE" and became acquainted with Socialism as taught by the S. L. P.'s press—The People—then machinery will be a blessing and not an instrument of torture.

Wise Guy's Fool.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 30, 1903.

DETROIT, MICH., ATTENTION!

The Karl Marx Speakers' Club of Detroit, Mich., meets every Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, at 4 Clinton street, for the study of Socialism as taught by Marx. You and your friends are cordially invited.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Call at office.

C. J. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—The duty of a Socialist paper is to educate on Socialism. But what is Socialist education? Is it merely abstract teachings on abstract principles of economics? Nixy! That is necessary, but that alone would be like steam in space—ineffective for practical results. There must be the concretest of applications. Nor is the least important of applications that which is biographical in its nature. Movements rest on men. You want to know the men you are dealing with.

C. D., CINCINNATI, O.—The brewers' delegates voted solidly for the "Socialist resolutions" and as solidly for the re-election of Gompers. That much for the solidity of reliance upon their Socialism.

A. W., NEW YORK—The issue in the controversy that preceded the Dresden congress, and that took place in the congress itself, was not the "going to court," but the taking of an office, such as the Vice Presidency, which carried with it the obligation of going to court. Such was the original resolution signed "Bebel, Kautsky, Singer," and debated on. A watered resolution was later substituted, which only makes the case ridiculous. It reads as tho' the issue had been "going to court" and not the Vice Presidency itself. Wait for our review of the Dresden Congress.

D. J., PITTSBURG, PA.—Not the President, but Congress, has the power to declare war. Actual belligerency is actual declaration of war. When Roosevelt ordered the Federal forces to keep Colombian troops from Colombian territory he declared war on Colombia. This week's report of doings in Congress covers that matter.

J. M. S., YONKERS, N. Y.—The census gives $5,658,986,492 as "the value added to raw materials by the various processes of manufacture." That is the "new values" produced by labor. The census figures, on the wages paid for producing this "new value," are $2,322,333,877. In other words, the capitalist classes pocketed, as "new values" or "profits," more than twice the total amount paid to the working class for producing it. That $5,658,986,492, pocketed by the capitalist class, represents the unpaid wages, the plunder carried off from labor. The actual plunder is, for many reasons, much larger.

T. C., LYNN, MASS.—Serrati is no longer the editor of "Il Proletario." They broke bottles over one anothers' heads at the office, and he is now out. According to our information, he has accepted the directorship of a "radical Republican" Italian paper in San Francisco.

"READER," BUTTE, MONT.—M. T. Berry, of Massachusetts, wrote no report of the A. F. of L. convention except for The People. Whatever report of the convention by him may appear in other papers is taken from The People.

"TEDDY," PUEBLO, COL.—The individual's act becomes the body's act, if the body does not repudiate it. The so-called Socialist party has never repudiated either Carey's armory vote or any of the other acts of corruption that the party is indicted on.

J. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Read Huxley's "Administrative Nihilism." It is a brilliant and complete refutal of Spencer's "The Coming Slavery." It also serves to take the intellectual measure of Spencer.

D. R. P., OMAHA, NEB.—Keep in mind that the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. P., as explained by the honest S. P. men was the attitude of the two on trades unionism, the latter believing in the efficacy of boring from within, the former denying such efficacy. Keep that well in mind, unconfused by the lies of the dishonest S. P. men about the S. L. P. scabbing. Then watch the show. Watch it at each turn.

D. L., TRENTON, N. J.—The Labor News Company authorities say Bebel's "Woman" will be in book form in the course of January. The serial in The People closes with this week's issue.

A. J., BOSTON, MASS.—Such matters do not fall within the province of editorial opinion. They are for the N. E. C., not for The People, to decide. As far as The People can venture in the matter, all it can do is to quote the warning: "Eternal vigilance!" Nor is the warning needed with the English-speaking comrades of foreign tongues. After the experience with the mountebanks of the Serratis these comrades have surely cut their wisdom teeth.

J. J. D., OLNEYVILLE, R. I.—Hasn't come. Hunt it up and send it. Will be useful, however imperfect.

C. M. B., TERNIE, B. C.—The fundamental difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the bona fide element of the Socialist party is that the latter still dwells in the intellectual Utopianism of believing that the walls of the capitalist Jericho will fall down by tooting at them, while the S. L. P. knows better and acts accordingly. Read The People dilligently and the S. L. P. literature. Then also read the tootings of the S. P.

P. P., CLEVELAND, O.—What do you imagine Hanna wants a canal for? For the money he can get out of it, not so? Won't a good round sum do as well, without the canal? A multi-millionaire father once asked the applicant for his daughter's hand how much he wanted. The applicant answered: "A round million." "Will you not let off some?" queried the father. "Yes," was the prompt answer; "I'll let off your daughter." Hanna will "let off" the canal. Across Panama there is no canal going to be built. The problem is too stupendous. But there are "millions in it" for those who will push the Panama scheme—eventual millions in the futile work and immediate millions in the $40,000,000 that the French Panama Canal Company is to be paid for its worthless plant.

D. P., NEW YORK—Do, indeed "many of the rank and file" of your Social Democratic party "want union and harmony?" Do they really? 'Tis easily done. Just let them bounce the nincompoop editors and officers who are running the shooting match. They caused the rupture, and they are the ones in whose interest it is kept up.

C. P., VANCOUVER, B. C.—"How to get rid of the grafters?" Judging by your name, you probably know Spanish. You know the proverb: "A perro flaco le caen pulgas"—the lean dog attracts fleas. Sail in with might and main to make the movement strong, intellectually and numerically, and the grafter-flea will keep away.

W. W., NEW YORK—If you only knew how ridiculous you look when you talk about the "domineering ways" of the S. L. P. Wherein does the "domineering" consist? In that the party insists that those who would joint it shall hew close to the party's line? The S. L. P. is a voluntary organization. It drives none into its ranks. Whosoever does not like it can drop it. What you call "domineering" is, however, the logical demonstration of the falsity of your theoretic position, and the documentary proof of the corruption that ever follows on the tracks of such structural falseness. You are no better than a superstitious believer in some superstitious creed, whom light does not enlighten but only angers.

M. S., NEW YORK—We have been told there was a translation being made of Marx's "Lur Kritic," but we have not yet seen it.

T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; J. H., NEW YORK; F. P. F., BROOKLYN; E. L., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; "WATCHER," OMAHA, NEB.; F. F. BUENA VISTA, PA.; G. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; J. V., KANSAS CITY, MO.; T. R. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. G. W., COLUMBUS, O.; D. H. S., NEW YORK; T. B., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.; X., CLEVELAND, O.; D. E. S., SEATTLE, WASH.; L. L., NEW ORLEANS—Matter received.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

How the S. P. and the S. L. P. Vote Went in the Recent City Campaign.

(Special to The People.)

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 9.—The candidates of the S. L. P. received the following vote at yesterday's city election:

Mayor, Moritz E. Ruther, 70; City Treasurer, Max H. Tiedemann, 607; Alderman-at-large, Henry Noffke, 108; Alderman, Ward 2, Henry St. Cyr, 34; Alderman, Ward 3, Max K. Tiedemann, 30.

Last year we polled 87 for Mayor, and in the November election we polled 103 for Governor.

The Kangaroos polled 117 for Mayor. Last year they polled 127 for Mayor, and in the November elections they polled 300 for Governor.

Four years ago, before the advent of the Kangaroos, the S. L. P. polled 561 for Mayor and 501 for Governor.

In Springfield the Kangaroos polled 522 for Mayor and from 450 to 571 for their Aldermanic candidates. This is a considerable drop against last year, when some of their candidates polled over 1,100 votes. The party of the big vote is sliding downward badly.

In Chicopee, the Kangaroo candidate for Mayor, got 55 votes, while John J. Kelly was re elected Alderman, with 1,150 votes.

In Worcester the Kangaroos dropped almost out of sight. They polled 299. The S. L. P. polled 69.

Haverhill and Brockton—Oh, my! isn't it awful. Well, the traitors are getting their reward. M. R.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for the following lectures:

Sunday, December 20.—"Materialist Conception of History." Speaker, F. Hartman.

Sunday, January 3.—"Principles and Tactics of the S. L. P." Speaker, Paul Dinger.

Sunday, January 17.—"Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." Speaker, J. Wettstein.

Sunday, February 7.—"Evolution of Property." Speaker, John D. Goerke.

Sunday, February 21.—"Attitude of the S. L. P. Towards Trades Unionism." Speaker, F. Seymour.

Sunday, March 6.—"Effect of Machinery on the Working Class." Speaker, John Kircher.

These lectures take place at 3 p. m. at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). All workingmen and their friends and especially the readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 256½ Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

Report of National Secretary, September 30, 1903.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters, 256 1-2 Dundas street, London, Ont., December 11, with J. W. Pearce in the chair, and all members in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Communications: A letter was received from the Grievance Committee of Section Vancouver, asking if that committee should investigate charges brought against a comrade by an outside member, i. e., a member of another section; for instance a member of a section in the United States. As this letter had requested an immediate reply, the secretary had conferred with some of the members of the N. E. C. and answered that it was within the power of the Grievance Committee to investigate these charges, and, if they could be proved, to render a decision in accordance. This reply was sustained by the N. E. C. and the letter ordered filed.

From Section London, requesting that a new book, that would not go to pieces in the pocket and capable of holding several years' membership, be procured. Comrades Bryce and Courtenay were appointed a committee to report on prices for a new book at next meeting, but no definite action was proposed.

From Comrade P. L. Johnson, paying dues for several months back, also giving a brief outline of his work. It was decided to send him 200 leaflets.

From Section Hamilton, for due stamps, also another, requesting that Comrade Haselgrove be sent there to give a lecture on the 22d inst. This matter was left with the national secretary, to see Comrade Haselgrove, of Section London, and if he cannot go to provide another speaker if possible.

Reports: The chairman reported that he had had an interview with William Pearce, formerly a member of Section London, but now residing in Sarnia, Ont., in which he stated that he had never received any communications sent him by the N. E. C.; that under the capitalist Socialistic mail service another person very often got his mail; but that, as there are several other comrades there, some good work could be done, and perhaps a section formed in the near future. It was decided to forward some literature to him at once.

The matter of the "Homestretch Fund" for The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People next came up for discussion, and it was unanimously decided to donate from the treasury of this committee the sum of $10 as a gift to our official organ, to be applied to the above fund.

As the next regular meeting would come on the 25th inst. (Christmas), a resolution was passed to adjourn until four weeks from this date, unless called by the national secretary.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

Stamps—April 1, 1903, balance on hand per last audit, $17.35; September 30, 1903, disposed of as per itemized, $6.20; September 30, 1903, balance on hand, $11.15; September 30, 1903, cash received for stamps, $29.00; chatler, $1.00; constitutions, $1.25; due cards, 50 cents; application cards, 75 cents. Paid treasurer, $32.50.

Postage—July 10, 1903, received from treasurer, $1.00; September 22, 1903, disbursed as per list, $1.38; September 30, 1903, balance due secretary, 38 cents. Total, $1.38.

Semi-Annual Report, Treasurer N. E. C.

Receipts—April 3, Connolly charges, Section London, $9.06; May 29, received Nat. Sec'y Constitutions, 75 cents; June 26, Charter Hamilton, $1.00; September 18, constitutions and due cards, $1.00; April 3 to September 30, received from Nat. Sec'y, stamps, $29.75. Total, $41.56.

Expenditures—April 3, Balance, overdrawn, $4.27; May 15, letter book and lock, $2.70; May 29 (F. Haselgrove), exp. Brantford, $1.06; June 12, lock and letter box, 50 cents; June 26, sub. to Daily People, $3.50; July 10, sub. postage, $1.00; August 11, United Typewriter Company, 40 circulars, 75 cents; August 20 to September 18, leaflets, $5.25; September 30, rent up to date, $8.00. Total, $27.03. Balance on hand, $14.53. Grand total, $41.56.

F. Haselgrove,
T. J. Daub,
Auditors.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting Sunday, November 8.

Comrade P. J. Troy presided.

Roll call showed all members present except Sweeny.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Bill from the organizer for letter file, 25 cents; and postage, 20 cents. Ordered paid.

On motion, it was decided to combine the office of financial secretary and treasurer, to take effect immediately. The present financial secretary was elected financial secretary and treasurer, and the treasurer turned over all moneys on hand to his successor.

On motion, it was decided that this committee shall hereafter meet regularly on the first Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. until otherwise decided.

There being no further business before the committee, the receipts and expenses were announced, after which the meeting adjourned.

Jacob Fischman, Rec. Secy.

The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting on Sunday, December 6.

Comrade P. J. Troy presided.

Roll call showed all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications: From New York Labor News Company, stating that by error 2,000 leaflets were sent to Comrade J. Scheurer addressed to Yonkers instead of to New Rochelle, and that the same were held at the American Express Company's office. Comrade Sweeny reported having released the bundle and brought same to headquarters. Thereupon it was decided that this section keep and pay for the 2,000 leaflets.

Comrade Peter Jacobson appeared before the committee as a delegate of District Alliance 49, S. T. & L. A., and requested the committee to call on the members of Section Westchester County to assist the district in making the ball to be held in New York on New Year's eve a success. He also turned over twenty-five tickets for the affair.

On motion, it was decided that the tickets be received and the organizer take charge of their sale. The members throughout the county are called upon to assist in every possible way to make this ball a success.

The organizer rendered a report on the latest effort to rid the party of its debt on The Daily People plant—The Homestretch Fund. He reported having written to and distributed the pledge forms among all the members of the section. The report was accepted, and this committee repeats the call for every member of Section Westchester County to do the utmost for the Homestretch Fund.

The organizer was instructed to call on Branch Yonkers to nominate eight candidates for county committeemen, these nominations to be immediately sent to the branches for a vote on same. The vote is to be reported not later than January 1, 1904.

The auditing committee was instructed to audit the finance books for the current term and have report ready at the next meeting.

There being no further business before the committee, the receipts and expenses were announced, after which the meeting adjourned.

Jacob Fischman, Rec. Secy.

GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting was held Saturday, December 5, 1903, 8.30 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman—Samuel Winauer.

Vice Chairman—Edmund Moonelis.

One new delegate was seated. Ten new members were admitted.

A letter from Section Los Angeles on agitation was received, and was ordered filed.

In response to a request of the Excelsior Literary Society, it was decided to grant that society the privilege to sell tickets for its masquerade ball in Kings County.

Five hundred tickets were received from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., for their ball and fair on Thursday, December 31, 1903, at Everett Hall.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

SECTION ERIE, PA.

Section Erie, S. L. P., desires to inform all Party members and readers of The People who sympathize with the principles of revolutionary Socialism that we have regular meetings at the Nickel Plate Hall, corner of Peach and Twentieth streets, on the first and third Sundays of each month.

At the next regular meeting, December 20, at 2 p. m., there will be an election of officers for the ensuing term, nomination of candidates for the coming municipal election and other business of urgent importance.

Every member should attend.

Organizer.

SECTION MONROE COUNTY.

Section Monroe County has opened up headquarters in Webber's Hall, Sanford, corner of Poplar, street, and will hold a series of lectures on Sundays at 3 p. m. Readers are cordially invited to attend and become acquainted with the party members and also become acquainted with the work of the organization.

We are getting our buzzsaw ready for the campaign of 1904.

On with the campaign of 1904!

Section meets every Thursday night at headquarters. Press Committee,
Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

COLUMBUS AND THE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

Readers of The People in Columbus and Franklin counties, Ohio, and all others that are interested in the revolutionary working class movement are, by action of Section Columbus, asked to attend a meeting at Winter's Hall, 141½ East Main street, on Sunday, December 20, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of acting on the general homestretch call for liquidating the remaining debt on The Daily People plant by January 1, 1904.

Comrades, do your best with the rest of the country and this debt will be a thing of the past. Organizer.

Columbus, O., Dec. 11, 1903.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$ 634.42
L. Pilout, city	1.00
Samuel Donath, city	3.00
F. Breman, Brooklyn	1.00
Otto G. Bisch, Brooklyn	3.00
Ira Baldelli, Brooklyn	3.00
George Signarowitz, Brooklyn	3.00
Aug. Kiefer, Brooklyn	3.00
Anton Good, Brooklyn	3.00
Aug. Gleiforst, Brooklyn	1.00
Louis H. Miller, Brooklyn	2.00
John Zoeller, Brooklyn	5.00
John Stegeman, Brooklyn	5.00
Martin Aul, Brooklyn	3.00
C. F. Ebert, Brooklyn	3.00
Louis Colin, Brooklyn	3.00
Harry H. Weiss, Brooklyn	3.00
Henry Miller, Brooklyn	1.00
Speakers' Club, Brooklyn	12.07
Wheelmen's Club, Brooklyn	1.68
J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal.	5.00
Sec. on acct., Belleville, Ill.	20.00
F. Rapps, city	3.00
M. Lenison, city	1.50
A. Francis, city	5.00
Wm. Sullivan Watervliet, N. Y.	3.00
P. J. Burke, Watervliet, N. Y.	3.00
E. W. B., McKeesport, Pa.	1.00
C. J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
F. Martin, Toronto, Canada	1.00
Jean Pauli, city	3.00
John E. Dietrich, city	1.00
Nathan Yolinski, city	1.00
Richard Haas, city	3.00
W. Oakley, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
Alex. Johnson, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
H. Schrieber, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
Paul Wagner, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
C. Lambert, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Andrew Stumpf, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
Sec. on acct., Tacoma, Wash.	15.00
21st A. D., Brooklyn	2.00
E. Mueller, Brooklyn	1.00
John Mueller, Brooklyn	1.00
A. Rawlaw, Worcester, Mass.	3.00
L. Lacosti, New Orleans, La.	.25
H. O'Neil, Providence, R. I.	5.00
A. Kessler, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
F. Knotik, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
L. A. Boland, Troy, N. Y.	5.00
J. P. Gilley, Troy, N. Y.	5.00
P. Wildemuth, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
M. Poehland, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
E. E. Snyder, Port Richmond, S. I.	3.00
C. Larson, Port Richmond, S. I.	3.00
Bert Clark, New Brighton	3.00
J. H. Wetton, West New Brighton	5.00
A. S. Brown, Brooklyn	10.00
A. Weinstock, Rockaway Beach, L. I.	3.00
D. A. Potter, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
A. Marx, New London, Conn.	3.00
E. L. Anderson, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
W. B. Lozario, Salt Lake City, Utah	1.00
J. B. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
M. Braden, Lacoste, Tex.	5.00
30th A. D., New York	3.00
D. J. Sullivan, Ashmont, Mass.	1.00
J. J. Jennings, Endicott, Mass.	25.00
F. Hornes, Gloversville, N. Y.	.50
Sympathizer, New London, Conn.	.25
Sec. Monroe Co., N. Y., per Witzel	20.00
F. Kuman, city	3.00
Wm. Garrity, Akron, O.	5.00
A. B. La Fieniere, Moosup, Conn.	1.00
Jas. McGarry, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
H. Bottjer, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
A. Murdell, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
A. Orange, New York City	1.00
T. F. Herrick, Providence, R. I.	1.00
R. Koenig, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
A. Weinberg, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
R. Strawbringer, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
S. J. Cooper, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
A. Demuth, Los Angeles, Cal.	7.00
S. Moe, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
J. Lavagnine, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
J. A. Anthony, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal.	3.00
H. L. Borini, San Pedro, Cal.	3.00
B. Jensen, Compton, Cal.	5.00
Fardu, Seattle, Wash.	6.00
Chas. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J.	3.00
John Heidenreich, Cleveland, O.	3.00
P. C. Christiansen, Cleveland, O.	3.00
James Matthews, Cleveland, O.	3.00
Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.	7.00
W. P. Kline, Cleveland, O.	1.00
G. W. Hellstrome, Duluth, Minn.	1.85
C. Hansen, St. Paul, Minn.	1.50
L. Abelson, city	1.00
M. L. Hilton, Laudick, O.	3.00
M. Blank, city	.50
H. Drecker, city	.50
S. Schwartzman, city	1.00

Amount paid to date	$1,008.02
Amount pledged to date	4,338.17

Note—Through a typographical error in the list of December 6 Theo, Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa., was credited with $2. It should have been $5. The total, however, was correct.

SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P.

All communications to the Ohio State Committee should be addressed to the newly-elected secretary, James Rugg, 1925 Osage street, Cleveland, Ohio.

IN COLORADO

The Class Struggle and the Socialist Movement in the Centennial State.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Colorado: Comrades—After a short delay, I now deem it my duty, after touring the State of Colorado this season, to give you some knowledge of our movement in that State, as it appears to one on the firing line.

First, there was a prejudice created against our movement relative to our trade union policy, the fakirs claiming that we did not believe in trades unions and that we were union wreckers. How could we expect any other idea to prevail when we, due to our limited agitation, which has been carried on in a few towns only, could not reach the majority of the wage slaves? But the slaves, after listening to the programme of the S. T. & L. A., are beginning to entertain a different idea.

In northern Colorado, among the coal mines at Lafayette, prior to going there, the party of many names—the bogus "Socialist" party—boasted of having 40 due-paying members. It was easy for the "Socialist" party gentlemen to go and get money from them; but many of those men refuse to pay any longer into that scabby political party.

The northern coal miners are engaged in a pure and simple strike. Coal is selling at retail for $10 a ton in Denver. The Illinois coal miners are loading Denver and Rio Grande coal cars. They will now have time to reason the trades union matter over. They will of necessity have to decide between a craft and a class or-organization.

We find in the Cripple Creek district that the branch of the "Socialist" party there has withdrawn its support from that party, and issued a lampoon stating that those at the head of their capitalist organization in the State are grafters, thus verifying the statements and tactics of the S. L. P. These men now stand off, isloated as it were.

Prior to going to Telluride, the fakirs there did everything possible to blacken our movement, but the slaves of the mines showed a solid front when it came to supporting our organization in the fight for free speech, that took place in the courts there, following our arrest while attempting to address street meetings.

Telluride was the backbone of the bogus "Socialists," but we cast nine votes and the bogus 8 at the last election. Many miners are disfranchised through the Barrillo amendment, which requires that a man must be located in a place so long before he can vote.

Over in Grand Junction we got official standing in the city, and were only fifty votes short of getting official standing in the county of Mesa, where Grand Junction is located.

We have held our own, and more so in the State, while the bogus "Socialists" have lost over 6,000 votes.

Comrades, nowhere in the country does the class struggle wage so fiercely as in Colorado. And what is going on there now is but child's play to what the future will be. We must, therefore, prepare to carry on the most vigorous campaign that has ever been carried on in the history of the State. The seed that you have planted in the past must be nourished and taken care of. New places must be reached and our party organs pushed everywhere. We have the bogus "Socialists" on the go. It is necessary for us to send not one man, but two, on the road next summer.

In a few weeks we will have landed our party press on terra firma. Then we can turn our attention, with the evidence that we have in hand, to the Coates, et al., and drive home our blows so hard that they will never be able to stop running. Our uncompromising attitude will win over the Colorado miners to a place where these noble men who are now striking blindly in not using the political power of a class conscious workingman's party, will recognize their power and know how to use it in their own interests to the discomfiture of their capitalist exploiters. It remains with our organization to reach all the large mining camps, so let every comrade in the State of Colorado prepare for the battle of 1904. Already in the State of Illinois we are making preparations for the next campaign.

With best bishes to all the comrades who are standing shoulder to shoulder for our uncompromising attitude, in order that a better system be established,

I remain,
Philip Veal.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 28.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$7,994.82
C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn.	.62
W. P. Keins, Cleveland, O.	1.00
B. Bradley, Du Quoris	.50
H. Holt, Du Quoris	.50
O. E. Jones, Du Quoris	.25
E. Eichman, New Orleans, La.	.50
E. F. Gerecht, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
A. P. Anderson, San Pedro, Cal.	1.00
M. Messner, Cleveland, O.	.75
Davidson & Eide, Red Wing, Minn	1.75
J. Scheurer, bet with A. Sater	1.00
Total	$8,003.69

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, December 12th, 260 subscriptions to The Weekly People were received. The comparatively poor showing is perhaps due to the fact that efforts are now being concentrated on the Homestretch Fund, and that there is always a lull right after election. There is never as much interest displayed in economic and political affairs between election day and New Years as during the campaign. After New Year's Day an improvement in this phase of the matter may be looked for. This, by no means, should encourage a slackening up of the work of securing subscriptions for the party press. On the contrary, as the campaign in the interest of the working class is not ended on election day, renewed efforts should be the slogan of the day.

Comrade C. M. Carlson sends in 18 subscriptions to The Weekly People and 8 to The Monthly People for Section Tacoma, Wash. The comrades out there are aiming to run the number of readers of The Weekly People up to 100 by December 15. Comrade Carlson writes: "We'll make the hundred mark or come so near it there'll be no fun about it." Come nearer it on the over, rather than the under side.

Geo. Anderson writes from Los Angeles as follows:

"The comrades of Section Los Angeles County have decided to try the plan of Salt Lake City and canvas for The People in the evening and Sunday morning. Six comrades have volunteered to go out and we will try to run up the subscription list considerably during this month."

That is the right idea. Go out and get acquainted with the working people and get them to read our literature and subscribe for The Weekly People.

Paul Noffke, of Holyoke, Mass., sends in 25 more subscriptions for The Monthly People. He keeps at it with success. Go thou and do likewise.

Comrade Berg, of San Francisco, renews his subscription to The Daily for one year and sends 5 subscriptions for The Weekly. There should be many more like him.

Comrade Pierson is plowing the ground in Texas. In Dallas he secured 23 subscriptions for The Weekly and 3 for The Monthly, distributed literature, and held several street meetings. Success to his future efforts!

Sections London, Ont., New Bedford, Mass., Cleveland, O., and the 4th-10th A. D. of Brooklyn each took a block of prepaid blanks. Grand Junction, Colo., and Troy, N. Y., each take ten postal cards for yearly subscriptions.

10 blanks and five postals were taken by the 5th A. D. of Brooklyn, and four blanks by Section Louisville.

Five or more subscriptions were sent in by the following:

For The Weekly: W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 9; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 7; Thos. Stevenson, New Bedford, Mass., 6; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, 6; M. Solomon, New York City, 5; O. Haselgrove, Baltimore, Md., 5; J. Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis., 5.

For The Monthly: W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 11; J. J. Dolan, Lynn, Mass., 5; J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 5. Total, 102.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

With this issue the translation of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" ends. Plates have been made as the work progressed, and the Labor News Co. is prepared to bring out the translation in book form, as soon as advance subscriptions have been received to the number of at least one thousand. The outlay will necessarily be large, as it is intended to bring out the book on heavy machine-finished paper and have it bound in good cloth binding. The book is a rapid seller in Germany and has passed through 34 editions. This translation being the only one of the revised work, should be in the library of every Socialist, and no doubt will find a ready sale. Send in orders promptly. The price is one dollar per book.

The New York Labor News Co. will soon have in print the documentary evidence furnished by the Colorado Wage Slave. It will include the fac simile plates of the original letters sent to the railroad magnates for passes. It will be a 64-page pamphlet. Through the generosity of a Western sympathizer 5,000 of the first edition has been taken. Orders should be sent at once. The pamphlet will sell at 5 cents per copy. Usual reduction to Sections and in large quantities.

BROOKLYN PARTY MEETING.

In response to a call issued by the Kings County Committee the members of Brooklyn gathered last Sunday evening, December 6, at 813 Park avenue, to discuss party matters and devise ways and means to advance our movement. From the standpoint of attendance and the actual work accomplished it was the most successful meeting held for a long time. Upwards of sixty were present and the spirit and enthusiasm prevalent were evidence of the earnestness and readiness with which the comrades respond whenever called upon to lend a hand in the work to be done.

Comrade J. T. Vaughn presided, while Comrade William Teichlauf acted as secretary. In a few words, Comrade J. Ebert stated that the object of the meeting was to place before the entire membership matters pertaining to organization and agitation, and evoking discussion on same, which would redound to the benefit of the organization.

Following Comrade Ebert, Organizer Ruhnke reported the work done by each district during the last six months, both in the way of agitation and financial support. It was apparent from this that, while the make-up of some districts was not all we could wish for, nevertheleses every district has contributed its share toward maintaining the organization and party press—some to a greater, others to a lesser extent.

In reporting for the whole county, the organizer stated that 150,000 leaflets were distributed during the campaign, $65 was collected for the campaign fund, $10 for the Wasmuth fund, $150 worth of prepaid blocks were purchased and $50 contributed to the Homestretch Fund.

This report was supplemented by a report of the secretary of the Kings County Committee wherein was given the attendance of every delegate at the sessions of the Kings County Committee during the last term, with a synopsis of their report to that body.

The communication from Section Los Angeles County, California, which was next taken up and read before the meeting, brought forth ready and liberal applause in appreciation of the excellent work done by that section, composed of a stalwart body of men.

Under report of sub-divisions, which was next in the order of business, the districts were given a chance to amplify the organizer's report and summarize the work accomplished by them during the last few months.

Last, but by no means least, came the Homestretch Fund, for which $55.75 was collected on the spot, and $15 received in additional payments to pledges, making a total for Brooklyn to date of $210.75 pledged and $111.75 paid in.

From the different reports submitted the following districts proved to be the most active: First and Fifteenth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Sixteenth and Eighteenth.

Let us have no lagging behind. Let every district buckle on its armor and step to the front and let the report at the next general party meeting place every district in good standing and activity. Before we can properly go before the workingmen on the outside we must have a well-drilled and well-disciplined organization on the inside. Set to work at once and pick your recruits for the army which is to enter the battle at the next national election.

William Teichlauf, Secy.

COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

Section Columbus, S. L. P., will give its second dance and social of the winter season at Buckeye Hall, 71 1-2 East State street, on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1903. Tickets—ladies, 15 cents; gentlemen, 25 cents. Refreshments served.

All interested in the Party's success are urged to give support to this entertainment. The Party needs money to support a headquarters, and for general expenses of carrying on the Party work.

Entertainment Committee.

A CORRECTION.

The last verse of James Connolly's poem, "A Love Song," which was published last week, did not appear in print as he intended it should. The following is the corrected version:

"Yes, Freedom, I love You; my soul thou hast fired
With the flame that redeems from the clay,
And hath given to me, as to Moses inspired,
A glimpse of that land bright as day,
Where labor shall journey though each foot of the road
Sweated blood from the graves of our best,
Where, built upon Justice and Truth, the abode
Of sweet Freedom awaits the oppressed."

CONVENTION CLOSES

(Continued from page 1.)

to, wherever possible, join the Sections and branches of the Socialist Labor Party, and that we call upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party who are wageworkers to join the locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the economic division of the Socialist Movement, and work in both organizations to the end that they may continue the fight unitedly and determinedly, side by side, for the emancipation of the working class, the slavery of capitalism."

On the calling for nominations for the seat of the General Eecutive Board, the cities of New York and Providence were named, Comrade F. A. Walsh later withdrew the nomination of Providence, and New York was made the seat of the Board for the ensuing year.

John J. Kinneally was re-elected to the office of general secretary. When nominations were called for members of the G. E. B., Comrades Myer and Hanlon were nominated, but both declined, and the present Board was re-elected by acclamation. August Gilhaus was also re-elected in the same manner.

The personnel of the General Officers is as follows:

Members of G. E. B.—Charles C. Crawford, Samuel J. French, Otto Bartel, Arvid Olson and Ernest Aiazzone. General Treasurer—August Gilhaus. General Secretary—John J. Kinneally.

Before the delegates left the city tonight a meeting was held at Lyceum Hall, on Plane street, at which Comrades Powers, French and Passonno and Kinneally spoke on the principles of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

S. T. & L. A. FAIR PRESENTS.

Presents received to date for the fair and ball of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., to be held at Everett Hall, 33 and 35 East Fourth street, on New Year's Eve:

Mrs. Touroff, two fine vases, two flower holders and two fancy cigarholders.

J. J. H., one head rest and one fine piece of needlework.

D. A., three fine pictures, ten mantles, three boxes of tree candles and two dozen glass ornaments.

Peter Jacobson and Owen Carraher, a presiding officer's stand and gavel, for a voting contest for the most popular local of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

J. P. Condon, four sets gentlemen's underwear. Jas. Hanlon, Organizer.

HOBOKEN LECTURE.

A lecture entitled "Why a Social Democrat Is Not a Socialist" will be delivered at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 163 Fourth street, corner Garden street, by Henry Jager, on Saturday, December 19.

Party members, sympathizers and the general public are invited to attend.

GLOVES—For a Dollar
I send a pair of Mocha, imported Kid, or Suede $1.50 gloves made to order, ladies' or gents', good fit, quality and style, to any address in the U. S. Mention size and colr wanted; satisfaction guaranteed.
Charles Rossbach, Gloversville N. Y.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

Experts recognize
"MOZLE"
The Best Turkish Cigarette Made

NEW YEAR'S EVE ENTERTAINMENT
AND DANCE
OF THE
Socialist Labor Party
Thursday, December 31, 1903,
SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL, - - - PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
Select Program. Grand Raffle. Thobe's Orchestra.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS PER COUPLE; EXTRA LADIES 15 CENTS

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